The New-York Times.

VOL. X.....NO. 2922. NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 1, 1861. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

Highly Important from the Federal Capital.

The Communication of Col. Hayne to the President.

Proposition of South Carolina to Purchase the Charleston Fortifications.

NO NEWS FROM PENSACOLA.

The Conspiracy Against the Seat of Government.

Testimony of General Scott Before the Special Committee.

INTERESTING PROCEEDINGS IN CONGRESS.

Monster Petition from New-York Presented in the Senate.

IMPORTANT SPEECH OF MR. SEWARD.

Speech of Charles Francis Adams in the House.

LATEST DISPATCHES FROM THE SOUTH.

OUR WASHINGTON DISPATCHES.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 31.

THE DAILY OVERLAND MAIL PASSED.

Schuyler Colfax clinched his daily overland mail victory to-day—succeeding in having the bill passed without any of the riders which were designed to swamp it. The more it was opposed the stronger it grew. The Senate doubtless will promptly concur.

THE WASHINGTON CONVENTION.

It is understood here that the first movement in the Board of Commissioners from the States, to meet here on Monday next, will be propositions by Virginia for the withdrawal of the Federal troops from the Capital, the States guaranteeing that there shall be no hostile demonstration affecting the peace of the Capital.

THE PLOT TO SEIZE THE CAPITAL.

A Virginian in high position, and one who is well posted in regard to the movements of the secession conspirators, declares with evident sincerity that there is no longer any purpose to seize upon the Federal Capital by force. He admits that at one time there were lawless persons who desired to adopt that measure, but asserts that they have been entirely put down, and that there is no longer any disposition, even, to the contemplated violence. The source from which this information is derived, I consider important and significant.

THE PRESIDENT AND GEN. SCOTT.

There is no longer reason to doubt that a serious rupture has taken place between the President and Gen. Scott, or that the former, for a week past, has been nearly as vacillating and wilful relative to the secession movement as he was before the discovery of Cobb, Floyd and Thompson's complicity in the disunion cabal.

Despite the protestations that no raids against the Capital are now contemplated, the General is very anxious on the subject, and feels that there is imminent necessity for a larger Federal force here to maintain the Government. I understand that it is anticipated that the trouble will ensue immediately after the Virginia election, about to come off.

THE HOUSE TREASON COMMITTEE.

The proceedings before the House Treason Committee are kept very confidential, and it is difficult to obtain reliable information as to its developments. Gen. Scott appeared before the Committee to-day for nearly three hours. He exhibited a large number of letters—most of them anonymous—giving the information on which the Government has acted in ordering troops to this city for its protection. He said that there was ample reason to justify the Government in taking steps for the most efficient defence of the District, although there is no proof positive of any organization now existing for an armed attack upon it.

THE DEFENCE OF WASHINGTON.

Gen. Scott thought that at such a time, when the influence of a few leading men might throw the whole people of almost any community into a state of riot, it was judicious to provide at least for such contingency. There are now five hundred troops here, including marines; two additional companies are expected to-night from Fort Hamilton.

THE CONSPIRACY TO ASSASSINATE GEN. SCOTT.

I have been aware, for a fortnight past, that officers of the Government were in possession of information that a conspiracy was on foot looking to the assassination of Gen. Scott, and others; but whether evidences of the fact have been obtained, sufficient to warrant any action on the part of the officers of the law, has not yet transpired.

FLORIDA MATTERS.

The Government construes favorably the failure to receive any news from Pensacola. The President now expresses the hope that a collision has been avoided. There is reason to believe that strong efforts have been made by the secession leaders here to induce Major Chase, in command of the State troops at Pensacola, to precipitate a collision by attacking Fort Pickens, for its effect upon Virginia and other Border States. The instructions to the *Brooklyn* and *Macedonian* undoubtedly direct them to resist at every extremity any attempt of Florida troops to take the fort.

THE MISSION OF COL. HAYNE.

Col. Hayne will send a written communication to the President to-morrow, proposing, in the name of South Carolina, to pay full value for all Federal property within her jurisdiction, if the President will cause Fort Sumter to be evacuated and the troops withdrawn. He has no hope that the proposition will be accepted, and will wait but a short time for a reply. He expects to leave for home on Saturday afternoon.

RESIGNATIONS IN THE NAVY.

The Navy Department, to-day, received a large batch of resignations from acting midshipmen at the Naval Academy.

THE BOSTON COMMITTEE.

The rumors that the Memorial Committee from Boston had cause for unkind feelings towards the Massachusetts delegation are unfounded. Messrs. Winthrop and Everett are still here. The usual courtesies passed between them and their representatives in Congress.

JEFF. DAVIS AT HOME.

The report that Gen. Jeff. Davis was publicly entertained at Charleston is untrue. He went from this city directly home in obedience to a dispatch from the Governor of Mississippi.

VIRGINIA ITEMS.

Mr. Goggin, the late Whig candidate for Governor of Virginia, and Goode, are running as secession candidates for Convention in that State, without opposition. Virginia politicians pretend to think Seward's speech in the Senate to-day will carry the State for immediate secession by an overwhelming majority. This is an absurd idea. Mr. Mason was evidently fearful that Mr. Seward's conciliatory tone would spike the Disunionists' guns, and so did his best to prevent it, and destroy its force.

THE TARIFF.

The Special Tariff Committee holds its last meeting to-morrow, prior to reporting the bill which has already undergone radical changes.

Importers are allowed three months to pay duty on bonded goods, and six months more to reship and have duties refunded where goods are stolen in bond. The Committee will report the middle of next week. They will bear severely on the Administration, and on Floyd in particular.

NOVEL COALITION.

It is a remarkable fact that upon nearly every question touching the Union for several days, Messrs. Douglas and Crittenden have been found voting with Mr. Seward against the majority of the Southern men in the Senate.

The speech of Adams in the House to-day is universally pronounced as the ablest, most polished and clearly argued speech which has been delivered in the House or Senate the present session.

THE BORDER SLAVE STATES PLEA FOR COMPROMISE.

Conservative men from the Border Slave States, who condemn utterly the secession rebellion, and foresee its terrible consequences to their own sections of the country, are daily making very strong appeals to Northern men in Congress to offer, or indicate a readiness to yield *some* measure of compromise, on which the Union men in the Slave States can make the battle. They ask this, not as a right, or as a concession to the South, but solely for the benefit of the conservative portion of the Slave States, that they may not be crushed in the impending conflict. They argue that the representatives of the Cotton States have nearly all abandoned the Halls of Congress, and that the legislation of the country is now controlled by the Republicans, and a few conservative Democrats, who are sustaining a Democratic President in upholding the laws; that the Cotton States have quite distinctly avowed their intention of staying out of the Union if they can get out; and they insist that it now behooves the Republican Party in Congress to assent to such additional legislation as will force upon the people of the whole country a knowledge of the admitted fact that the Republican Party have not been and are not predetermined to take extreme measures, and thus aid the Secessionists in bringing about a disruption of the Government. They affirm that the extreme South have made extreme demands for the purpose of having them rejected; but they urge that the Union men of the Border Slave States are entitled to such explanatory action by the Republicans in Congress as will tend to quiet public apprehension among their slaveholding constituency as to the aggressive intentions of the North. This is the line of argument best calculated to influence Northern men, and which does, in many cases, induce them to listen to propositions for compromise: but the apparent certainty that the Cotton States have begun a revolution which they are determined to push until it is successful or they are satisfied of its folly, and the belief that nothing which Congress can do will induce them to forego the effort, checks the disposition to entertain any plan of compromise whatever.

THE PANAMA MASSACRE CLAIMS.

A bill is pending in the Senate, having been reported from the Committee on Claims, providing for the appointment of a Commissioner, whose duty it shall be, conjointly with a Commissioner on the part of New-Granada, to investigate, adjust and determine the amount of claims of citizens of the United States, growing out of the well-remembered Panama Massacre of several years ago, and in other respects to carry into effect the Cass-Herran Treaty between the United States and New-Granada concluded on the 18th September, 1857.

This bill ought to receive prompt consideration by Congress, as it is indispensable in order to carry out treaty stipulations. The only officers authorized under it, in addition to the Commissioners, is a Secretary and Interpreter—who shall be versed in the English and Spanish languages—and a Clerk, to be appointed by the Board. The only section of the bill which does more than fulfill the letter of the treaty, is one authorizing the Government of the United States, upon the award of the Board, to pay at once to any citizen of the United States any acknowledgment of indebtedness on the part of New-Granada, not exceeding $1,000 in each case—the United States becoming the creditor of New-Granada for the sums thus assumed and paid.

For United States Commissioner, under this treaty, the name of A. B. Corwine, our present Consul at Panama, has been mentioned. His thorough knowledge of the people and language of New-Granada, and his perfect familiarity with all the facts out of which the treaty grew, eminently fits him for the position, and it is to be hoped he will be appointed thereto.

DISPATCH TO THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Capt. Randolph is the only Naval officer of that rank who has resigned, and he was on the reserved list. His resignation was accepted before information reached the Department of the surrender of the Pensacola Navy-yard.

More care is now taken than heretofore, by both the Navy and War Departments, to prevent their secret or private orders from obtaining premature publicity, which has on several occasions frustrated the designs of the Administration, to the public detriment.

Applications continue to be received here from postmasters in the seceded States, for supplies of postage stamps, blanks, wrapping-paper, &c., but these are furnished on the condition that the postmasters will acknowledge and conform to the laws affecting the postal service. The Secretary of State has declined to admit the secession authorities in possession of the commercial ports have any power to grant clearances or receive payment of duties. In a letter to Lord Lyons, he has defined the position of this Government, and declares that the Revenue laws will be regarded as in full operation.

Hon. T. J. Judge, the Alabama Commissioner to arrange the property question, has arrived here, and is in conference with the Virginia Commissioner Col Hayne, and others.

The steamer *Brooklyn* has probably joined the *Macedonian* at Pensacola. Should an attack be made on Fort Pickens, which is not now improbable within a short time, considering the advice of parties distant from the scene, those vessels will coöperate with Lieut. Slemmer in its defence, although it is supposed here he would be able successfully to maintain his position without additional succor.

It appears from an official source that on the 27th of January Mr. Schleiden wrote to Secretary of State Black, informing him that he had received a letter from the Bremen Consulate at Charleston, stating that the consignee of the *Copernicus* had tendered the duties at the Custom-House, which were refused; and from this the Consul infers that the functionaries there are no longer acting for the United States. The Minister therefore asks how are the Bremen captains and consignees of goods imported from Bremen in Bremen vessels, into the ports of South Carolina to act in order to avoid all violations of the revenue laws of the United States? Does the Government hold itself responsible to the owners of goods now stored, or which may hereafter be placed, in United States bonded warehouses a Charleston? And in case of a discontinuance of the United States Custom-House at Charleston, will Bremen vessels be permitted to proceed hence on the voyage without hindrance on the part of the United States authorities?

Lord Lyons, Dec. 31, acquaints Secretary Black that he has received a letter from the British Consul at Charleston, in which it is stated that South Carolina has passed an ordinance declaring in effect that the Custom-houses of the United States in South Carolina are converted into Custom-houses of that State; and the revenue laws adopted show how the duties are to be collected on the account of that State. The Consul calls attention to the several practical difficulties connected with the entry and clearance of British vessels, which may arrive at any moment. Lord Lyons requests the Government to furnish him without delay such information respecting its wishes and intentions as may enable him to give definite instructions to the Consul, and to remove any apprehension that may exist that the abolition of the *de facto* United States Custom-houses will be allowed to subject British vessels for commerce to loss, injury or inconvenience.

Tassara, the Spanish Minister, Dec. 31, calls Secretary Black's attention to a letter from the Spanish Consul at Charleston, relative to the customs matter at that city.

The Secretary is informed by Lord Lyons that the South Carolina authorities have removed the buoys, withdrawn the light-ship, etc., and requests that the lights and beacons be replaced, or some means adopted to warn vessels of their danger; and, in conclusion, desires such information as will allay the anxiety of British subjects.

Mr. Schleiden also complains, Jan. 8, that the lights in the Charleston harbor have been extinguished. Among the documents is a letter from Judge Magrath, dated Executive Department, saying the activity of the pilots will prevent any serious injury or inconvenience to commerce.

On the 10th inst. Secretary Black replied to Lord Lyons, and sent a copy of his letter to Messrs. Schleiden, and Tassara. He says he laid Lord Lyons' communication before the President, who would deeply regret that any injury should happen to the commerce of foreign or friendly nations, and especially that the British subjects at Charleston should suffer by the anomalous state of things existing there. Secretary Black quotes from the law to show the jurisdiction of the Federal Government to impose duties on goods imported into the United States and collect the duties is exclusive. Whether the state of things now existing at Charleston will, or will not, be regarded as a sufficient reason for not executing the penalties incurred by British subjects, is a question Lord Lyons will see no necessity for raising until it practically arises. Each case will no doubt have its peculiarities. Secretary Black regrets that this consideration compels him to decline giving any assurances on the point presented. The Treasury Department, he says, will give public information as to the condition in which South Carolina has put the coast.

The Select Committee of five have examined about twelve witnesses in the alleged conspiracy to seize the Federal Capital. Nothing startling or convincing has been elicited. Lieut.-Gen. Scott was before them more than two hours to day. He said there was abundant evidence to his mind to justify him in making military preparations, though it was not of the strongest character. There is certainly nothing to show that an organization for that purpose exists in the District of Columbia.

The bill reported yesterday from that Committee providing for calling out the volunteers did not meet the concurrence of that branch.

John Cochrane's bill, authorizing the President to suspend by proclamation the revenue laws when obstructed by illegal combinations, met the approval of all, Mr. Branch excepted.

THE MISSOURI COMMISSIONERS.

St. Louis, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The House, to-day, passed a resolution appointing Waldo P. Johnson, Judge Hough, Col. Doniphan, Judge Buckner, and John D. Coulter, Commissioners to the Washington Convention. The Senate immediately concurred in the resolution, and the Governor was requested to notify the Commissioners without delay of their appointment.

THE PENNSYLVANIA COMMISSIONERS.

Harrisburgh, Thursday, Jan 31.

The Governor has appointed as Commissioners to meet those of Virginia at Washington on the 4th of February, Wm. M. Meredith, Thomas White, James Pollock, David Wilmot, Thomas E. Franklin, Andrew W. Loomis and Wm. McKennan. The three first-named have accepted. The other four have not been heard from.

THE OHIO COMMISSIONERS.

Cleveland, Ohio, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Commissioners appointed to go to Washington to meet the Virginia Commissioners are: Gov. Chase, Thomas Ewing, J. C. Wright, Wm. Groesbeck, V. B. Horton, Reuben Hitchcock, and J. T. Backus. They will be instructed to procure an adjournment of the conference until the 4th of April.

THE INDIANA COMMISSIONERS.

Cincinnati, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Legislature of Indiana has authorized the Governor to appoint Commissioners to the Washington Convention. The names will be announced to-morrow.

THE RHODE ISLAND COMMISSIONERS.

Providence, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Gov. Sprague has appointed the following Commissioners to the Washington Convention: Chief-Justice Ames, Alexander Duncan, Gov. Hoppin, Geo. H. Browne, Samuel G. Arnold.

THE LOUISIANA STATE CONVENTION.

New-Orleans, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Convention met at 11 A. M.

One hundred and one members were present.

A motion to elect a Reporter for the Convention was tabled.

A resolution in regard to the expediency of sending reinforcements to assist in taking Fort Pickens, was laid on the table, subject to call.

A resolution was passed asking the Military Board to report their progress to the Convention.

A resolution was passed to have the ordinance of secession, as signed, engraved and lithographed.

A resolution was offered instructing the delegates to the Montgomery Convention to resist any attempt to reopen the African Slave-trade. Tabled by a vote of 83 to 28.

Mr. Walker, of New-Orleans, offered a resolution that this is not the sense of this Convention upon the question itself, but that the Convention does not think it proper to hamper the delegates with instructions upon this or any other subject.

Mr. Walker's resolution, after a long and excited debate, was passed.

George Williamson, a member of the Convention, was appointed Commissioner to the Texas State Convention, which meets on Monday.

EXCITEMENT IN RICHMOND.

Richmond, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The following dispatch has been received by Judge Hopkins, a member of the House of Delegates, from Hon. John S. Preston:

Charleston, S. C., Jan. 30, 1861.

To Judge Hopkins, House of Delegates, Virginia:

Reinforcements are ordered to Fort Sumter and elsewhere. Will not Virginia, by the Legislature, interpose to prevent coercion? It will be too late when her Convention meets.

J. S. PRESTON.

This dispatch has caused considerable excitement here.

THE MISSOURI LEGISLATURE.

St. Louis, Thursday, Jan 31.

A motion to reconsider the vote by which the Senate resolution to appoint Commissioners to the Washington Convention was laid on the table was adopted in the House yesterday, but after much discussion, and the adoption and rejection of various amendments and substitutes, the whole subject was again tabled, thus defeating the Senate appointments.

A preliminary meeting, looking to the nomination of unconditional Union men as delegates to the State Convention, was held yesterday afternoon, at which some two or three hundred persons were present. Resolutions declaring unreservedly for the Union, and opposing mere party men for the Convention, were adopted, and the meeting adjourned till Monday.

THE MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 31.

In the Senate, the Committee on Federal Relations, to whom was referred the Virginia resolutions, proposing a Convention at Washington, presented majority and minority reports. The former dissents from the method proposed by Virginia, but is willing to compare opinions with loyal States, in an effort to strengthen the Union and promote tranquillity, and authorizes the Governor to appoint five Commissioners, subject to the control of the Legislature. Both were laid on the table.

In the House, a resolution was introduced, tendering the hospitalities of the State to the President elect, and inviting him to visit this city prior to the inauguration.

THE NORTH CAROLINA LEGISLATURE.

Raleigh, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Legislature to-day reëlected Hon. Thomas L. Clingman United States Senator.

A resolution is now under consideration declaring that in case the secessional difficulties are not speedily reconciled North Carolina will go with the South.

The Military bill comes up next.

SALUTE IN HONOR OF LIEUT. SLEMMER.

Norristown, Pa., Jan. 31.

A salute of thirty-four guns was fired to-day in honor of Lieut. Slemmer and lady, both natives of Norristown, for gallantly upholding the honor of their country at Fort Pickens.

NAVAL INTELLIGENCE.

Boston, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The United States brig *Bainbridge* is being rapidly fitted for sea at the Charlestown Navy-yard.

The Merchants' and Miners' Steamship Company, of steamships owned in Baltimore and Boston, has discontinued trips to Savannah, and will hereafter run to Baltimore and Norfolk.

Norfolk, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The United States brig *Dolphin* is receiving her armament at the Navy-yard. It is said she is to be moored off the United States Magazine.

Yesterday an artillery company and a company of light infantry, State troops, went to Fort Norfolk. The former practiced guns on the beach.

The statement in the New-York *Herald* with regard to the United States Magazine and Mr. Oliver, gunner, is without foundation. No secret trains have been laid, and there is no scheme to blow up the magazine.

The garrison of Fort Monroe now numbers three hundred men, and will be strengthened in a few days by two hundred from Governor's Island.

CONGRESSIONAL PROCEEDINGS.

SENATE.

Washington, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Mr. Seward—Mr. President, I have received a communication from Messrs. A. A. Low, James A. Gallatin, Peter Cooper and others, who are a Committee of twenty five citizens of New-York, who are charged with the duty of presenting to the Senate of the United States the petition of the inhabitants of that City, praying for the exercise of the best wisdom of Congress in finding some plan for adjustment of the troubles which now disturb the peace and happiness, and endanger the safety of the Nation. In compliance with their request, I waive the reading of the memorial, and ask that the Senate will indulge me with allowing to be read at the Secretary's desk the resolutions the Committee have adopted in regard to the views they desire to present. It is very short.

The Secretary then proceeded to read as follows:

Report of the Special Committee to a Meeting at the rooms of the Chamber of Commerce, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.

The Special Committee to whom was assigned the duty of digesting and presenting a proper basis of action for the Committee charged with the presentation to Congress of the memorial of citizens of New-York, praying that such measures may be adopted by Congress as will restore tranquillity and peace to our now distracted country, beg leave to respectfully report:

That, since the last meeting of the Memorial Committee, a Legislative printed document has been received, stated to embrace propositions for an adjustment of the pending difficulties between the Northern and Southern States, and agreed upon by a Committee of the Border States, including Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, Kentucky, Missouri and North Carolina from the South, and New-Jersey, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Illinois from the North. These propositions contemplate both acts of legislation and amendments of the Constitution, and which, with some modifications and additions, are as follows, and which the Special Committee adopt as part of their report, which they submit for the consideration of the Memorial Committee, and respectfully recommend for their adoption, as the basis of their action under the Memorial, and in furtherance of its objects.

Mr. Seward—Mr. President: Excepting the House of Representatives, this Senate Chamber is the largest hall that is, or ever has been occupied by a Legislative Assembly since the world began. The memorial which I am charged to present is of such a length, that, if extended, would cross the Senate Chamber in its extremest length, eighteen times. I have already presented memorials from the City of New-York, by citizens of that place to the number of 25 000, and this memorial bears the signatures of 38,000 more, making in the whole 63 000 of the inhabitants of that City who have signed this appeal to the Senate. The Committee who have charge of this memorial are a fair representation, I might almost say an embodiment of citizens who direct and wield the commerce of the great emporium of our country, the commerce of a continent, and a commerce, which, this present year, owing to the distraction of the times, is put, for the first time, in a condition of proving itself to be the controlling commerce of the world.

The memorial which they present may be regarded as a fair expression of the interest which is felt by that great commercial community, and probably a fair exponent of the interest in the same great subject, which is felt by the whole commercial interest of the United States or in any other part of the world. Such a communication would command obedience in England, France, Russia, Prussia, or Germany. A demonstration of the will of the commerce of the country decides questions of war or peace. Happily, Sir, that is not the case in this great Republic. The interest of commerce is but one; the interest of agriculture, manufactures and mining, each of them is another—each is entitled to, and each secures equal respect; and the consideration which they obtain is due, not to their number, not their wealth, but due to the circumstances under which they lend their advice to the Government. But I do not hesitate to say that the character of these petitions entitle them to the respectful consideration of Congress, and they have asked me to support this petition.

I have not yet found, though I have anxiously waited for, and hoped for, that manifestation of temper on the part of the people of the country and their representatives, which would justify me in saying that the seceding States, or those who sympathize with them, have made propositions which the citizens of adhering States could accept, or as I desire, speak with impartiality upon this, as on all other occasions, to put the proposition in another form, that this or any other of various propositions, which have come from citizens of adhering States, or those who desire to adhere to the Union, would not be acceptable and satisfactory to the other party. I have thought it my duty to hold myself open and ready for the best adjustment which could be practically made, and I have therefore been obliged to ask this Committee to be content with the assurance that I would express to the public and to the Senate, that the spirit in which they come, is perfectly commendable and perfectly satisfactory. It is gratifying to me to see that a proper spirit, a spirit of fraternal kindness, and of conciliation and affection is adopted by so large a portion of my fellow-citizens of the State in which I belong. I have asked them also in return for performing my duty on this occasion, that when they have arrived at home they will act in the same spirit, and manifest their devotion to the Union above all other interests, and all other sentiments for the Union, by voting for the Union, if it should be demanded by lending and even giving their money for the Union, and fighting in it, as the last resort for the Union, taking care always that speaking goes before voting, voting goes before giving money, and all go before a battle, which I should regard as hazardous and dangerous, and therefore the last as it would be the most painful measure to be resorted to for the salvation of the Union. This is the spirit in which I have determined for myself to come up to this great question, to pass through it as I sincerely believe we shall pass through it. For, although the great controversy has not been already settled, I do not therefore any the less calculate upon and expect that it will be peacefully settled, and settled for the Union. I have not been so rash as to expect that in sixty days which have been allowed to us since the meeting of Congress—and I will be frank, Sir, in saying that I have not expected that in ninety days, which are the allotted term of Congress—this great controversy would certainly be adjusted, peace restored and the Union firmly reëstablished. I knew, Sir, that sixty or ninety days was the term that was fixed, with definite objects and purposes, by that portion of my fellow-citizens who have thought that it could consult the interests of the States to which they belonged, to dissever the Union. I have not expected that reason and judgment would come back to the people, and become so pervading and so universal as that they would appreciate the danger, and be able to agree upon the remedies. Still, I have been willing that should be tried, though unsuccessfully; but my confidence has remained sound for this simple reason—that as I have not believed that the passion and frenzy of the hour could overturn this great fabric of constitutional liberty and empire in ninety days, so I have felt sure that there would be time, even after the expiration of ninety days, for restoration of all that had been lost, and for the reëstablishment of all that was in danger. A great many and various interests and elements are brought into conflict in this sudden crisis—a great many personal ambitions, and a great many sectional interests—and it would be strange if they would all be accommodated, arranged and harmonized so as to admit and give full effect to the one profoundest and most enduring sentiment or passion of the United States, that of devotion to the Union. These, whether you call them secession or revolution on the one side, or coercion or defiance on the other, are all to subside and pass away before Union, which is to become the grand absorbing object of interest, affection and duty upon the part of the citizens of the United States. A great many partisan interests are to be repressed and suppressed to give place to the partisan interests expressed by the Charleston platform, the Baltimore platform, the Chicago platform, by the Popular Sovereignty platform, if indeed the Union is in danger and is to be saved. With these interests and these platforms, everybody standing upon them or connected with them, is to pass away if the Union is in danger and is to be saved. But it will require a very short time if this Union is in danger and does require to be saved for all these interests, all these platforms, and all these men to disappear. You, everybody, who shall oppose, resist or stand in the way of the preservation of this Union, will appear as moths on a Summer's eve, when the whirlwind of popular indignation arises that shall be excited at the full discovery that this Union is endangered through faction and even impracticability on the one part. I have hope and confidence that this is to come around just as I have said, and quite soon enough, because I perceive, although we may shut our eyes to it, that the country and mankind cannot shut their eyes to the true nature of this crisis. There has been a real, a vital question in this country for twelve years, at least; a question of Slavery in the Territories of the United States. It was strongest in its development in 1850, when all the Pacific Coast and all the Territory intervening between it and the Louisiana purchase was thrown upon our hands all of a sudden, for the purpose of our organizing in them free and independent Republican Governments as a basis of future States, and it has been earnest, and I regret to say, an angry controversy, but the admission of Kansas into the Union yesterday, settled at least all that was vital or important in the question, leaving behind nothing but the passions which the contest had engendered. Kansas is in the Union, California and Oregon are in the Union, and now the same contest divides and distracts this Union for Freedom and Slavery in the Territories of the United States, just as before. What is the extent of the Territories which remain after the admission of Minnesota, Oregon, and Kansas? One million sixty-three thousand and five hundred square miles, an area twenty-four times that of the State of New-York, the largest of the old and fully developed States. Twenty-four such States as this of New-York are yet to be fully organized within the remaining Territories of the United States. Now, under what is accepted by the Administration and the Government as a judicial decree, upheld by it, and put in practical operation by it, every inch of that territory is Slave territory. I speak of that decision not as I accept it, but as it is accepted and enforced by the existing Administration. Every foot of it is slave territory as much as South Carolina. Over a considerable portion of it a slave code, made by a Government created by the Congress of the United States is enforced, so that, according to the claims of those who insist upon their rights in the territory of the United States for Slavery, the whole of this 1,063,000 square miles is slave territory. How many slaves are there in it? How many have been brought into it during these twelve years in which it has been not only relinquished to Slavery, but in which the Supreme Court, the Legislature and the Administration, have maintained, protected, defended and guaranteed Slavery there. Twenty-four African slaves! One slave for every 44 000 square miles. One slave for every one of the twenty-four States, which, supposing them each to be of the dimensions of New-York or Pennsylvania or Indiana, cover that portion of the area of our Republic. Sir, I have followed this thing in good faith and with zeal and energy, but I confess that I have no fears of Slavery anywhere. In the peculiar condition of things which has existed, Slavery has succeeded in planting only one slave upon every 44,000 square miles of territory. This, then, has ceased to be a practical question. In lieu of it comes up a great, and vital, and fearful question: the question of Union or of dissolution of the Union; the question of country or of no country; the question of hope; the question of greatness, or the question of sinking forever under the contempt of mankind. Why, then, should I despair that a great people of thirty millions will be able to meet this crisis? I have no fears of this Confederacy; it is not an Imperial Government or the Government of a single State, it is a Confederacy, and it is, as it ought to be, dependent upon the continued assent of all the members of the Confederacy to its existence, and subject to dissolution by their action but that assent is to be always taken by virtue of the original assent, and held, until in the form prescribed by the Constitution itself, and in the time and in the manner, and with all the conditions which the Constitution prescribes, those who constitute the Union shall declare that it shall be no longer the thirty days and sixty days, and ninety days given us by the Disunionists; it may not be enough for their policy and their purposes. I hope and trust that it may be time enough for the policy and purposes of the lovers of the Union. God grant that it may be so. But if thirteen shall turn out not to be enough, then I see how and when all these great controversies will be settled, just as our forefathers saw when they framed the Constitution. They provided seventy years ago that this present controversy, the whole controversy, shall be submitted to the people of the United States in a Convention called according to the forms of the Constitution, and acting in the manner prescribed by it. Then, Sir, this country will find sudden relief in the prompt and unanimous adoption of measures necessary for its salvation, and the world will see how well and how wisely a great, enlightened, educated, Christian people, consisting of thirty-four sovereign States, can adjust difficulties which had seemed even to themselves as well as to mankind to be insurmountable.

Mr. Mason, of Virginia, (Dem.) said—While the Government is in process of disintegration—when States have separated—when the people were arming—now, what do we hear from the Senator from New-York? Do we hear any suggestions from him to comply with any demands? None! But the honorable Senator, in a maze of generalities, has told us what his policy was. He has recommended—first, to speak; next, to vote; next, to give money and lastly, to fight. These are the four measures of the Senator. He (Mason) could not understand what was meant by giving money.

Mr. Seward explained by referring to the depreciation of the Government stocks, and said that he meant that the people should give money to sustain the credit of the Government.

Mr. Mason said that he did not suppose that he (Seward) meant to use money to demoralize the Southern people. He took it for granted that the money was to sustain the army which was to conduct the fight of which the Senator spoke.

Mr. Seward said he had only referred to fighting after all else had failed.

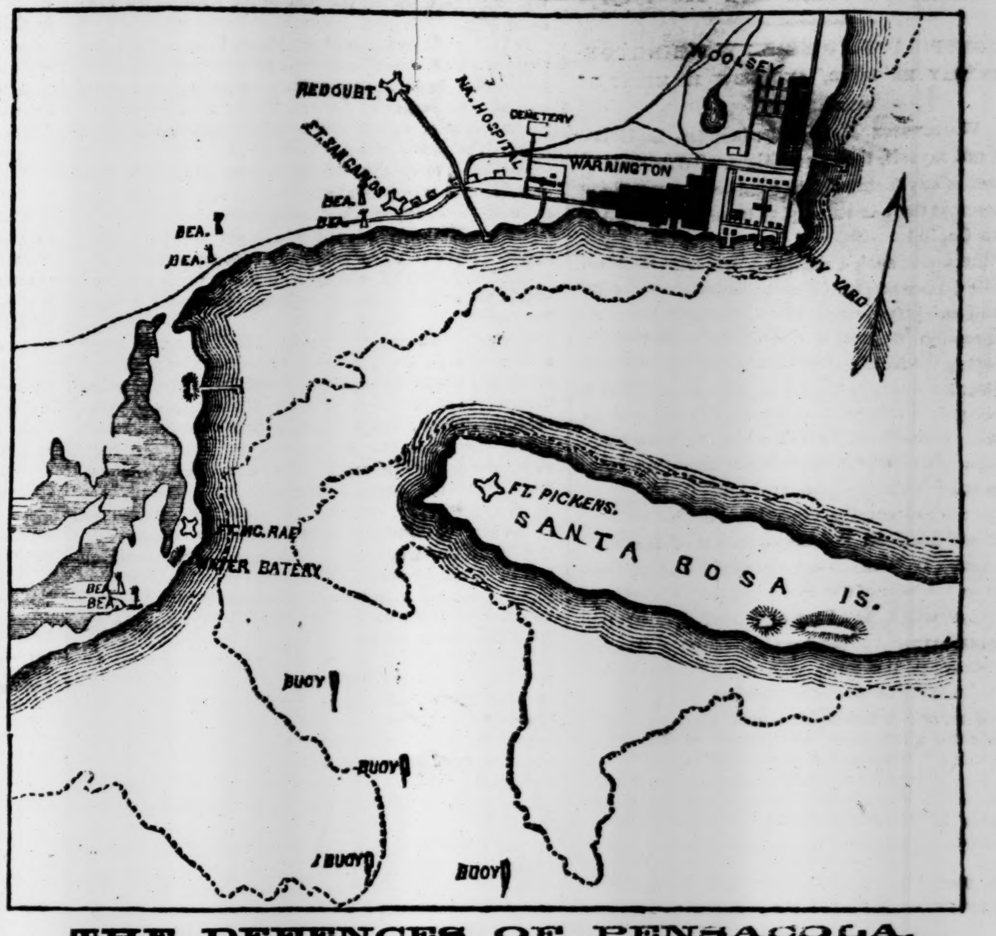
Mr. Mason said that he wanted to bring the Senator to the policy of the new Government. After all else, then, his recommendation is battle. Blood, then, is to save the Union! The Union is gone—it is broken! There is no Union in the country! He (Mason) wanted to let his people know what the counsels of the Senator from New-York were.

Mr. Seward said he looked to no such contingency in regard to the seceded States. He was not surprised that the Senator from Virginia and himself differed. He (Mr. Mason) saw a dissevered country; he (Mr. Seward) saw returning reason judgment and harmony. He (Mr. Seward) was in the Union and in the Senate. The Senator from Virginia is here, but is he in the Union or out of it? The seats of Senators are here, the States are here, and the Union is here. He (Mr. Seward) had contemplated fighting, because he knew that treason in the North and South might arm against Union.

Mr. Mason said that he wanted to place before the American people the fact that the Senator proposes war as the remedy for our present troubles—that he presented the argument of the tyrant, that of force and compulsion, as the only resort. He (Seward) takes no notice of communities claiming to have resumed their sovereignty, and who are now so completely out of the Union that there is not a Federal officer in their limits. He wanted the honored State of Virginia to know, and to have the scales fall from her eyes, and not be hood winked by the cry of peace, when there was no peace. He would point them to the four remedies of the Senator from New-York. He trusted that the good sense, the humanity and the civilization of the people of the North and the South would repudiate the counsels of the Senator. He would look to them to interpose the popular will to avoid the only resort of the Senator, which is force and subjugation. He had told gentlemen who had come here, that if they wished to save the Union or restore it, they must avoid a collision. Yet, now, the Senator from New-York proposes, as the last resort, war! He wanted the people of the South to let the idle delusion pass that there was any peace. He appealed to the Free States to repudiate the counsels of the Senator from New-York, and if the States must separate, to let the counsels of peace prevail.

Mr. Seward said that he was amazed and surprised at the delusion of the Senator from Virginia. He (Seward) made a speech, pacific and fraternal, and the Senator makes use of it as a declaration of war. He (Mason) could see nothing but war in a speech which simply proposed speaking for the Union, voting for the Union, giving money for the Union, and a convention in a constitutional form, and only after all means were exhausted, then to stand by the old flag, and if it must fall, be wrapped in its folds. He said that he had listened to all the propositions that had been offered, and had recommended to his own State to send Commissioners here to meet with those of the

[*Continued on Eighth Page.*]



THE DEFENCES OF PENSACOLA.

We give above a diagram representing the defences erected by the Federal Government at the entrance of the Harbor of Pensacola. As these positions threaten to become at any moment the scene of the first conflict between National and Revolutionary power, they acquire an extraordinary interest:

FORT PICKENS.

Pensacola Bay, which is one of the finest harbors on the Southern Coast, is admirably defended against foreign incursions. On Santa Rosa, an island situated most shelteringly in the Bay, and varying in width from one-eighth to one quarter of a mile, is Fort Pickens. This post of defence is one of the most substantial in the country. It is a first-class bastioned fort, placed wisely on the eastern point of the island. Its walls are built of New-York granite and are of extreme thickness. Its guns command the Navy-yard, and their range extends up, down and all around towards every point of horizon, and at all conceivable angles. Over a million of dollars was expended by the Federal Government in perfecting this position, and twenty-five years were occupied in its completion. It alone remains in the hands of the Federal troops, and although it is not at present so fully equipped with men and guns as it should be and has capacity for, its superiority of position enables it most effectually to insist upon being "let alone." A full equipment and armament would require 1,260 men and 210 guns.

FORT McRAE.

Fort McRae guards the opposite side of the entrance to the Bay. It is situated on Foster's Bank, and is admirably adapted to aid its companion fort in defending the Harbor. It is a bastioned fort, built solidly of brick, with walls twelve feet thick. Like Fort Pickens, it was constructed with care and at great expense by the Government, and has accommodations for a much heavier force than it holds. It is fitted for the reception of 650 men and 150 guns. It was recently evacuated by the Federal forces, who were moved by the officer in command to Fort Pickens. For good, this fortification would be a powerful aid to Fort Pickens, and any evil designs which its present holders may entertain are effectually blocked by the superior force of the latter post, whose guns command it perfectly, and could silence it with ease. As will be seen by reference to the accompanying chart, there is a Water Battery just below the Fort, which mounts ten guns of effective calibre.

MINOR DEFENCES.

The other fortifications are Fort San Carlos de Barrancas, the Redoubt and the Navy-yard, all of which are occupied by the forces of the State of Alabama. San Carlos is on the north of the Bay, commanding fully the entrance to the Harbor. A Spanish work formerly occupied its site. It is well and solidly constructed, and has capacity for 49 guns and 250 men. At some little distance in the rear of the Fort is a Redoubt, which has recently been repaired and put in a state of comparative perfection, so as to render it an effective auxiliary to the Fort.

From this it will be seen that, although the State of Alabama has possession of four out of the five fortifications in the Bay, the Federal Government, retaining Fort Pickens, has the key to the entire position, and can with the sweep of the guns in that Fort, command one and all of the others.

OUR SOUTHERN CORRESPONDENCE.

A Citizen of Washington on the Conspiracy to Seize the Capital.

CONDITION OF AFFAIRS AT CHARLESTON.

TOO MUCH LIBERTY AND TOO MUCH WHISKY.

Views from Alabama and Kentucky.

THE CONSPIRACY TO SEIZE WASHINGTON—HOW IT MAY BE DONE, AND HOW IT MIGHT BE THWARTED.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Tuesday, Jan. 29, 1861.

I am not myself, though a citizen of Washington, cognizant of any facts which confirm the prevailing suspicion that there is still a plan in contemplation to seize the Capital.

That there *was* such a scheme I have not doubted. But while I have no proof that it still exists, there is, so far as I can judge, no evidence but rumor and general impression that it has been really abandoned. Considering the facts which have characterized this great disunion conspiracy, it is no more than ordinary prudence would suggest, that the country, as well as the citizens here, should be on the alert to thwart this part of the plan, whatever latitude may be vouchsafed to other features of the rebellion.

The men who recently occupied the Senate and Cabinet, and filled all the Departments of the Government with their tools—who used the seat of Government as the base of the secret military operations, by means of which they have organized and effected the dismemberment of the country,—suborning many of the officers of the army and navy,—seizing upon and delivering up to the rebel leaders the forts and arms and vessels of the nation—such men could not fail to see the advantages which they would derive by possessing the seat of the Federal Government and issuing their orders from the Departments of the Capital. Such a blow would send both indignation and alarm over the North, and afford simultaneous triumph and encouragement to the Disunionists of the South.

Let us, then, investigate the means both of effecting and preventing this bold yet perfectly practicable scheme.

The City of Washington is well supplied with capacious and substantial public buildings, all capable of prolonged and desperate defence.

You, Mr. Editor, who have seen war, and read and written of war, can understand the advantages which a body of bold and reckless, even though irregular, troops, supplied with modern small arms, would possess, in holding out against a very superior disciplined force, if once established in the Capitol, the Treasury, the Patent-office, the General Post-office, the Presidential mansion, the War and Navy Departments, and those surrounding buildings which flank, or stand otherwise in defensive relations to these ad*mirable fortresses*.

All these facilities have no doubt been thoroughly studied by the military traitor who has been long domiciled here, and who, while still in the Senate, was proposed for the command of the disunion army of the Cotton States. As Commander-in-Chief of that army, he will have the men, the money, the authority and the opportunity placed directly in his hands by the Congress of Traitors about to assemble at Montgomery. All that he can then require will be the needful address, secrecy and dispatch on the part of his subordinates. Fresh from Washington, he will have able coadjutors here, and in every member of both Houses of Congress and the Departments who have recently left their seats for the South.

The armed *men and the money* for this expedition can clearly be commanded without difficulty.

But it is difficult *to transport* secretly the large body of armed troops needed for such an enterprise. It is necessary, therefore, to look at the facilities for concentrating an adequate force for the proposed invasion without causing suspicion, and commensurate preparation for resistance. Assuming that the companies for the expedition have all been organized and officered, and provided with a simple but distinctive uniform, they move forward from all parts of the Southern States, in citizen's dress, taking their weapons in their trunks.

The lines of approach to Washington, from the South, are the Richmond and Fredericksburg railroad and the Potomac River, which is the convenient route for all the conspirators from the Southern Atlantic States; the Orange and Alexandria road, which is now extended to Memphis, and indeed to Mobile, Jackson, Mississippi, and New-Orleans, and is the convenient route for those from the Gulf States; the ferry-boats across the Potomac—convenient for the bands which may be assembled in the hotels in Alexandria; the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal, leading from the armory at Harper's Ferry to Washington; the Baltimore and Ohio railroad, with its three branches leading respectively to Annapolis, to Baltimore, and to the West. This last may afford an easy access to many hundred conspirators who may come from the Mississippi region, and take up their temporary quarters in the hotels of Philadelphia and Baltimore.

On two of these routes there are *two*, and on one of them *three* trains a day. Allowing an allotment of only 25 men to each train—or only five to each car—the conspirators can be easily introduced into the city at the rate of 200 a day, and quietly take up their quarters in the hotels and boarding-houses of Washington, or distribute themselves in the private residences of their friends—some of them, probably, still office-holders—of the City and District.

On the day or night appointed, the telegraph may summon reinforcements secreted or quietly established in Richmond, Charlottesville, Lynchburgh, Alexandria, Annapolis and Baltimore, who can reach the Capitol, in organized companies, with arms openly displayed, some in one hour, some in two and some in eight hours from the moment the signal is sent from here. In twelve hours from the moment when the summons is sent, a reinforcement of no less than two thousand men can be easily added to the secret garrison of the city, whose prolonged presence here would thus not have served to excite suspicions. In twenty-four hours this force would be readily increased to four thousand men, to be added to those previously established here.

In deciding on the practicability of such a movement, we must not leave out of sight the fact that there are now *six* States in open war against the Union, and that each of these States is under the control of conspirators who hold the laws of the country, the respect of mankind, and their oaths of office alike in contemptuous defiance; that these States propose now to select out of their own prominent agents, a man distinguished for ability, firmness, self-reliance, want of principle and some military experience, to the command of a Southern army, already to some extent organized, and yearning for active employment.

I think the scheme is practicable, and I wish you to look well, therefore, to the means by which it may be carried out, on the one hand, and defeated on the other.

The proposed Commander-in-Chief, and his most active and resolute ally—who boasted of his treason on the floor of the Senate—are both the deadly personal enemies of the veteran and loyal Commander of the United States Army. What is to prevent these men, who know the personal habits and residence, not only of Gen. SCOTT and the Secretary of War, but of every gallant and faithful officer of the Army and Navy now in Washington, on a given night—say the night of *Sunday, the 17th of February*—from moving out of their quarters, and seizing the persons of each of those officers—seizing the telegraph stations in Washington and Georgetown—seizing each of the public buildings, including the Capitol, and putting them hastily in a position for defence—sending by telegraph, in the name of Gen. SCOTT himself, orders to transfer all the forces from Fortress Monroe and Forts Washington and McHenry to other points; and, in the name of the Secretary of the Navy, such orders as might be necessary to the commanders of the ships-of-war as would place *them*, as well as the forts, in the hands of the conspirators?

In anticipation of the outbreak here, troops, for reinforcements, might be dispatched northwardly on all the Southern railroads; and as soon as the Capital was announced to be in the hands of the conspirators, all the Border States, where there is still much loyalty to the Union, would be carried away by excitement, and the military companies, already armed and in expectation of some great event requiring their active aid, addressed by practiced orators, would move forward simultaneously to this metropolis; when the temporary fall of the Government would be decided by a contest, in which the forces of the Republic would be under the command of—Heaven in mercy help us!—Mr. BUCHANAN! and those of the conspirators by one who has hitherto used him as his tool.

Mr. Editor, you are a prompt and sagacious writer, and have all the qualities of a statesman. I submit to you whether, in view of the character of the men who have planned and conducted this great rebellion, the means which have so far been adopted, and the success which has hitherto attended it—in view of the imbecility of the Administration here—and in view, moreover, of the vast importance to the success of the able, bold and bad men, to whom success is now essential, because failure is now utter RUIN—in view of the means at their command, and the vast and incalculable importance of the success of such a *coup d'état*—I ask you is not this a probable, indeed, is it not almost *a necessary* effort?

What is the possession of Fort Sumter, or even of Fort Pickens, to the conspirators, in comparison with the command of the seat of the Federal Government?

If I am right in these views, then, I say, let not the rumors which reach me from so many sources, accompanied by so many evidences of reliability, be treated with neglect. *Let ample measures be taken—and taken at once—in every seaboard State, from Pennsylvania to Maine, to save the Capital.*

I propose, in view of the threatened danger, to suggest the means of preparation which should be resorted to by those States which will not allow the country to be dismembered, and which yet are compelled by that respect for LAW which is unknown in the extreme South, but by which *they* are bound to keep within the strictest line of their constitutional obligations.

In every seaboard city, north of Baltimore, as large a force of organized, well-armed and well-disciplined volunteer troops as can be provided should place themselves at the disposal of the Governors of the respective States, subject at all times from this date until after the 4th of March, to a sudden call, and prepared to embark at a moment's warning. For the prompt dispatch and conveyance of these troops, appropriate steamers—of which, I presume, there are many recently engaged in the Southern trade, and now idle in the Northern ports, should be conditionally chartered, and coaled and provisioned, and held in readiness to receive these troops and set out with them whenever required by the Governor to do so.

Such preparations are only precautionary, and involve no violation of State rights, or national rights; they are merely intended to meet a necessity which, if they are made on an ample scale, may never arise; yet which, if they are not made, and made promptly, is almost certain to occur.

It must be recollected now by your military men, that if this city falls into the hands of the conspirators, there will be no approach to it from the North by the usual railroad routes. These will be in the hands of the enemy. Baltimore, now supposed to be generally conservative, may side with them. The troops which Pennsylvania might undertake to send off hastily, could only come in military array, and might only be able to reach the Capital after a successful conflict.

I wish chiefly to direct the attention of the Governors and military men, on whom Pennsylvania, New-York and the New-England States must chiefly rely, to direct these defensive measures, that the troops intended for the relief or the recapture of this Capital must expect to encounter a pretty formidable army, in actual possession of all the strong places and immediate approaches of the city. The army of relief should therefore be under a single command, *and must be conveyed hither by sea*, though it may be reinforced by troops from Western and Southern Pennsylvania, which might, in this necessity, be marched across Maryland.

I will endeavor in a subsequent letter to point out the several routes by which the city may be approached, even though in the hands of an enemy, and the strategical points which must be occupied by any force attempting to hold permanently, or endeavoring to recover, the Capital.

Let these things be looked to at once. The conspirators have the start. Their plans are made; their forces probably organized; and, once in possession and in command of all the approaches, they will have time to put this city in a position of defence that will make its recapture a test of military strength in a stricken field, where the advantages of discipline, organization, military skill, preparation and position will probably all be in favor of the enemies of the country.

Recollect, Sir, that the revolutions now in progress are all governed by Cotton-State morality; and, in attempting to judge of what their leaders are likely to undertake, you must build your estimate on their means and resources, and not on their morality. These, at least, are the views of a

CITIZEN OF WASHINGTON.

FROM BALTIMORE.

TRUE SENTIMENTS FROM MARYLAND—AN IMPARTIAL VIEW OF OUR NATIONAL DIFFICULTIES—THEIR TRUE CAUSE—HOW ESTIMATED BY SENSIBLE MEN IN MARYLAND—JUDGE HANDY'S SCHEME OF RECONSTRUCTION—THE SECRET PROJECT OF REINSTATING DEMOCRACY—SOURCE AND COURSE OF DISUNION—MARYLAND'S POSITION, &C., &C.

BALTIMORE, Saturday, Jan. 26, 1861.

I wish to talk plainly, present facts as they really exist, and give what may be relied upon as a truthful exposition of public sentiment. This I do, that your readers may not be mislead, and that the world may clearly comprehend how the great national difficulty is viewed by a large majority of our people throughout Maryland.

With very few exceptions, those who have not been, who are not now, and in all probability never will be, Democrats, look upon the entire movement as a desperate death-struggle of Democracy—as an accursed effort of demoralized, self-ambitious Democratic politicians, playing upon their subservient minions, to regain lost power, and, if possible, reinstate their party.

Every effort, from the day on which Mr. LINCOLN was elected up to the present hour, made towards exciting the citizens of this city and State towards rebellion, secession and disloyalty to the Federal Union, had almost its exclusive actors and emmissaries from amongst the old Democratic Party. This is fact absolute, and were it necessary I could give names. The death-struggles of Democracy, after having subsisted three score years and ten—man's allotted age—upon public spoils and plunder, have been so terrible in yielding up the ghost as to frighten many casual spectators and mourners, who beheld and are yet beholding these convulsive dying throes.

Judge HANDY, Democratic Commissioner from the intensely Democratic and highly honorable *repudiating* State of Mississippi, came here some weeks ago, draped in mourning habilaments for the demise of his party. He was treated courteously, because conservative, patriotic Maryland would not tarnish her good name by doing otherwise. Professing to be a lover of the Union, he found at first, from those who were too generous to suspect the "wolf in sheep's clothing," a responsive Union welcome. This most righteous Judge, however, instead of proceeding directly to Annapolis, to hold counsel there with our executive authorities in the legitimate discharge of his specific duty as Commissioner, must needs try his skill in previously manufacturing and heralding popular sentiment in Baltimore. A pretended Union meeting, or meeting to discuss the national crisis, was accordingly called at the Maryland Institute. It assembled on a certain night, was quite largely attended, when this Mississippi apostle of Democracy addressed the audience in a speech of more than an hour. I heard it all. I attended the assemblage as a Union man of the old school, and left it, reasoning from contrast, more confirmed than ever in the rectitude of my sentiments.

Judge HANDY, very soon after, commencing his address, forcibly reminded me, not only of one who had "stolen the livery of Heaven to serve the devil in," but of an individual shielding himself under the folds of our American flag to countenance treachery and preach treason.

This pretended messenger of peace and fraternal good will, from a far off Democratic State, instead of suggesting how our country could be saved, with its present Constitution, congenial to the wish and will and happiness of all, thereby securing its perpetuity, favored us with a carefully concocted scheme looking to disunion, "reconstruction," and the consequent re-establishment of his broken Democratic party into place and power, when it might again revive into renovated life, and live henceforward, as in the past, upon spoils and plunder. What was his plan? It was simply this—"RECONSTRUCTION." He told us that the present Union was inadequate to the nation's wants—it was already broken, and our existing federative compact beyond the power of adjustment. He gave us to understand it had fallen into bad keeping and could not be preserved. Hence we are modestly introduced to his magnificent plot of treason. It is as follows:

All the Gulf States are sure to secede. Let, then, the entire fifteen slave confederates quickly follow. They must get out of our present Union before the 4th of March, form a Confederacy, reconstruct the existing Government, upon a Southern basis—which, of course, must be Democratic—readopt the old Constitution, without altering a word or line—take possession of the Federal Capital, and invite Northern States to come in if they felt so inclined. Thus we should merely overlap, and instead of Mr. LINCOLN and Republicanism, with the North being in power, we would have, perhaps, Mr. BRECKINRIDGE and Democracy, with the South dictating terms. This sublime conception of "reconstruction," I soon found, took admirably with every Democrat present, and in a short time it was discovered by them to be the only practical or safe mode by which the slightest hope could be entertained of saving the Union from irretrievable ruin. It would have protected Secretaries COBB, and FLOYD and THOMPSON, not only from the infamy of exposition as plunderers, peculators, disloyalists and plotters of treason, but enabled them, possibly, to live as they had been doing, unexposed and unwhipped of justice. Gen. CASS might not have found the necessity of withdrawing from such bad company; Mr. BUCHANAN could, in due time, have retired quietly to Wheatland—Mr. LINCOLN remained at home—Judge HANDY, perchance, with various other Democratic Disunionists and "reconstructions"—all old political hacks and agitators of the Loco-Foco school—gotten fat offices, and everything again looked smoothly towards the advancement and advantage of these desperadoes. Such has been, such is now, and such will be, the aim of Democracy, until thoroughly subjugated and placed, where it long ago should have been, beneath the ruins of its own corruption.

With this scheme in view, willing to sacrifice everything upon the polluted altar of mad ambition, it still seeks to destroy the fairest temple of liberty and happiness known to the civilized world. Base artifices, such as knaves and traitors only use, are resorted to. Threats are flung out, and blustering bravadoes fulminated to intimidate. The game of brag has been played to desperation. Honor, chivalry, and courage, are appealed to, whilst those thus appealing know themselves and their actions libels upon such God-like attributes. Men of the North and many in the South are villified, misrepresented and stigmatized, to excite prejudices against an honest people. All this is done, not because there is really any insecurity or tangible grievance, nor that our Union as it is, and the Constitution, are not good enough to satisfy the sovereign people—the honest masses—everywhere, but for no other reason under heaven than that Democracy has been defeated in its ambition to retain power.

Had Mr. BRECKINRIDGE been elected in place of Mr. LINCOLN, unjust as we of the South believe Northern Personal Liberty laws to be, not a word would have been uttered against them—nor would we have been threatened with disunion, or treated to plots of "reconstruction." No, no! cunning Democracy would have gone on swimmingly in its career and corruption for four years more. Even the "irrepressible conflict," the territorial question, and a thousand other things now magnified into terrible bug bears, would have been treated as harmless abstractions. Honorable as these Disunionists profess to be under existing circumstances, they would then be found succumbing to humiliation as heretofore, for the sake of power, and plunder, and office, and Democratic perpetuity.

It is a fact worthy of especial notice, that in every State where secession has taken place, or where disunion is encouraged, the Governors are Democratic, and the Legislatures have controling Democratic majorities. Conservative men and patriots with conservative sentiments, are either overriden, their voices stifled, or unwillingly forced into the mad whirlwind of excitement. Thank God Maryland is not afflicted with such a Governor. Had she been, we would now find ourselves swept along by the rushing torrent of madness, instead of presenting a sublime example of caution, thoughtfulness wisdom and peace.

Almost without an exception, I find the old Whigs, the Americans, and those who supported BELL and EVERETT, including many Douglas men, and a few others of this city and State, for the Union, first, last and forever. They have no sympathy with the spirit of secession or disunion, and are prepared to stand by the Constitution and laws. They feel no pride in Southerners who are enemies to their federated compact, and will not protect or defend them in such treason. Interested Democrats, Disunionists and Reconstructionists may tell you that they will, and pass State resolutions to that effect, but it is a gross misrepresentation. In supporting the Constitution we know neither North nor South—nothing but one whole country. We ask, however, as simple justice for the sake of the Union, and in the name of Peace, that our Northern brethren meet us cordially in the just spirit of concession and compromise. OCCASIONAL.

FROM CHARLESTON.

CHISHOLM'S RICE MILLS—EMPLOYMENT OF NEGROES—ANOTHER RALPH FARNUM—HOT PREACHING—RIOTING AMONG THE SOLDIERY, &C.

CHARLESTON, Sunday, Jan. 27, 1861.

CHISHOLM'S rice mills, the largest in the United States, rank among the curiosities of Charleston. The inhabitants point to them with pride, as a convincing proof of Southern energy in manufacturing.

The mills are owned by one person, and cost to erect $175 000. Mr. CHISHOLM owns 130 negroes, who are employed in the different departments. A visit to them is instructive, apart from the mechanical ingenuity displayed in the complicated process of turning the rough hull into pearly grains, from the fact that the different branches of labor require more brain than the negro is supposed to possess. Every grain of rice has to go through ten different pieces of machinery before it is ready for the casks, and every kernel is polished by the most delicate, yet thorough process. Many housewives would not believe that each grain is polished as thoroughly as any article of fine jewelry by the jeweler; yet with all this care it is sold at present for only $18 per barrel. Political agitation and secession excitements have reduced it from $30—the price not long ago. Negro carpenters, coopers, masons and gas-makers are employed. Mr. CHISHOLM'S own negroes, as I was assured by the engineer, clear frequently $1 per week, (working over time,) while free blacks are employed in large numbers at $2 50 per day, and have rice and fire-wood thrown in to a large amount. Mr. CHISHOLM turns out 200 barrels of rice each day, and, it is estimated, clears $75,000 yearly. Four thousand bushels of rice-chaff are thrown away every day. Cannot some ingenious Yankee find out a way of making paper out of this refuse? He certainly would receive the pecuniary gratitude of all the paper manufacturers in the United States.

There is a sort of *Ralph Farnham*, in a mild way, at these mills. "*Old Bob*," as he is called, has seen one hundred and five Summers. He is the last survivor of the famous fight of Fort Moultrie, and may be seen any day picking his steps by the aid of an ancient umbrella, which he always carries, and a basket to gather chips. He is known to have amassed several thousand dollars, but no one has ever discovered where his bank account is kept. Whoever stops to chat with the old fellow will observe on his thigh what may be taken for a tumor; this tumor, if punctured, would be found to contain some thirty silver dollars, black with age, or from contact with his skin, perhaps. He frequently investigates this savings institution, and finding that—unlike the regular one here—it is ready to pay specie—he closes the door. "Old Bob" experiences religion every Christmas, when he generally has a little extra whisky on board, and then he is very confiding, and is about to disclose to some particular friend the whereabouts of his pile. In the morning he backslides, and breaks all his promises. "Bob" is a veritable woolly character, and I advise every one who visits this city to hunt him up at *Chisholm's Rice Mills*, on Tradd street.

On Sunday every liquor or lager shop is supposed to be closed. The law says so, as it does in New-York. In both cities there are private side arrangements for the knowing.

I heard this morning one of our famous divines, a sort of Southern Beecher. He prayed long and fervently, and closed by hoping that "a Babel of tongues might fall on the Black Republicans at Washington and throughout the North, that God Almighty would paralyze the army and palsy the hearts of all who attempted to coerce this sovereign people while asserting their rights; that God might be with that people of another State, (alluding to Pensacola,) and that he might give them strength to hurl the infamous invaders from their shores and crush them to the dust!" Isn't that hot-pressed and fiery for a disciple of the Cross? Verily, the gentlemen of the black cloth have much to answer for on both sides.

Our city soldiery are becoming riotous and disorderly. They have too much liberty and too much whisky—too little discipline, and too much of the I-don't care spirit of all civilians who have never stood fire. The Legislature have been discussing the subject, but do not seem to have arrived at any remedy for the evil, which certainly will increase, unless the city is put under martial law. Some of the boys say that "they are spilin' for a fight," and if they are not ordered to take Sumter soon, they will go home in disgust.

The steamship *Columbia* is still further on the Beach. It is the opinion of nautical men that she will remain there for an indefinite period. Her passengers had waited nearly a week for her, and some of the more hasty swear that "there was *collusion*. It was all intended, and a nice excuse for the Palmetto State to appropriate her," &c. This is, of course, false and absurd, but I state it to show the feeling of many.

It has rained severely for five consecutive days. The 1,200 troops at Sullivan's Island have had many of their tents blown down, and those that stand leak like a sieve. There is not much glory in this.

"*Old Secession*" is charged to the muzzle for "Louisiana next." JASPER.

FROM MOBILE.

PREPARATIONS FOR CONTINGENCIES—MOVEMENTS OF TROOPS, &C.

MOBILE, Sunday, Jan. 20, 1861.

Preparations for a hostile contingency are actively progressing. The fort at Mobile Point is now garrisoned by a force of between 400 and 500 men consisting principally of companies from the interior. The city companies still continue to perform tours of duty, but not so incessantly as before. New companies are continually organizing in the city, among which are several composed of members of the Fire Department, and probably all or nearly all the fire companies will adopt a military organization. The object of this is to provide a force requisite for any emergency which may arise in town in the absence of the other military companies. Active steps have also been taken towards reorganiziing the militia, an institution which here, as in most other States, has fallen into desuetude. Several hundred Mississippi troops have arrived here, but all or most of these, together with a number of Alabama companies, have been sent to Pensacola. Florida, with this very important military and naval position within her territory, is dependent to a great degree upon her sister States for assistance in asserting her claims, and the requirements of her situation have been so far responded to that, what with her own and other forces, there are now some 1,500 to 2,000 troops at the Navy yard and Fort Barrancas, under the command of Major CHASE, late of the United States Army, who has made application to the Mayor of New-Orleans for 2,000 more. The object of collecting so large a force of men is *to give Lieut. Slemmer, now in command of Fort Pickens, a respectable excuse for acceding to a polite request to surrender that fortress*; and it is very much wished that that object may be accomplished *before the arrival of the squadron from Vera Cruz*, which, it is reported, has been sent for, though many regard this rumor as unfounded. Be that as it may, it is generally considered as the part of prudence to take for granted that it may be true, and the people here are in daily expectation of hearing that the flag of Florida, whatever that flag may be, waves from the ramparts. What the force of the garrison is, is not well understood, being variously stated at from 60 or 70 to 200 men, but certainly not enough to man the walls in case of an attack even by the little army now assembled in the neighborhood. I forgot to mention that, a few days ago, a party from Fort Morgan visited Fort Gaines, an unfinished work on Dauphin Island, on the opposite side of the Bay, and relieved the officer in command of his embarrassing charge.

Under the influence of the crisis considerable fluctuation is manifested from day to day in commercial affairs. The cotton market is at present depressed, freights having risen to an extravagant height, and exchanges are considerably unsettled. In other departments of trade there has been an increased activity, while the prices of most articles of provisions have advanced within the week. Country traders who bring cash have been able to make very favorable purchases, but no others meet with much encouragement.

The weather of the past week has been enough to give the deepest tinge of blue to everything like animal spirits, but the exciting character of the news which is daily arriving has afforded an excellent antidote to all malign influences, and the city Press, the newsboys, George Christy's Minstrels, and BARNEY WILLIAMS and his wife are reaping the benefit of it all. ROBINSON.

PECULIARITIES OF THE CREOLE RACE—LAWS AGAINST FREE NEGROES—EFFECTS OF SECESSION UPON TRADE—DULL TIMES.

MOBILE, Thursday, Jan. 24, 1861.

The term "Creole" is one which has been frequently misapplied, and Mobile is possibly the source from which the misapplication is derived. One of its definitions in the dictionaries is, I believe, "a person of mixed white and negro origin," or something equivalent; which is about, the same as if you defined a Pennsylvanian to be a person of mixed English and German origin. The term is irrespective of color, and is applied in the West Indies and those Southern States originally settled by the French and Spaniards to the American born descendants of emigrants from Europe. Now, it so happens that in Mobile and the vicinity, it has become appropriated to the mixed race, and the explanation of this peculiar application is simple. Mobile in the Colonial times, was a mere village, a post offering little inducement to the emigration of colonists with their families, and the consequence was that the offspring of the connections between the white and the African race greatly outnumbered those of the pure European blood. Both classes were alike entitled to the appellation of "Creole," but the latter not coveting the distinction, relinquished it to the former, and with them it remains to this day; but it is entirely restricted to those who were found here at the time of the treaty of cession and their descendants.

Under the Spanish *régime*, citizenship, in its Republican sense, being unknown, and children, by the civil law, following the *status* of the father, these creoles were as essentially free as any other class, and by the treaty it was expressly provided that they should be entitled to all the privileges of American citizens. To secure them in the enjoyment of their rights, an act was passed requiring them to be registered, and this registration of the parent is the evidence of citizenship of the descendant, though I have never known an occasion in which it became necessary to appeal to it. The Mobile creoles are a class by themselves, very well-behaved, and while keeping themselves socially distinct from the free negroes, never obtruding themselves upon the whites. They have a very efficient fire company, which is a principal bond of union among them, and following the example of the other companies of the Fire Department, are organizing a military company, consisting of some fifty members, which may be considered as the amount of their strength. So much for an item which occurs to me in the dearth of incidents, as characteristic of the time and of the place.

I am reminded of this by the measures which have recently been taken to rid the city of free negroes; and we learn that the Legislature has a law under consideration, if it be not already passed, requiring them to leave the State. Both these measures apply to such only as have been emancipated since 1833, a law of that date requiring that all slaves who shall be manumitted shall depart from the State within a limited time after the act of manumission; though this has been nearly a dead letter ever since its passage. Their association with slaves is productive of nothing but demoralizing effects upon the latter, and the present state of affairs having directed attention to all matters connected with the condition of the slave population, has led to this effort to enforce the law. The consequence has been the recent emigration of a considerable number of free colored people to Hayti, many of whom would gladly have remained here as slaves, if there had been any provision of law by which they could change their condition. Such a provision forms a part of the new act, but its policy is questionable.

Since the military companies from the interior have ceased to arrive, very little is occurring here to attract attention, and nothing but the occasional sight of a uniform suggests to the eye that matters and things are different from the usual routine of the season. The city is less thronged with visitors from the interior, or the shocking bad weather keeps them in-doors, and newsboys crying "Extras," with nothing in them, are more numerous: that is about all the difference between Mobile now, and Mobile in January of former years, as regards externals. The real difference is to be found by tracing the channels of business; and it is no easy matter to discover in precisely what degree these are affected by the present political movements. Exchanges are deranged, as may be seen by the daily quotations of the market, yet business is active; freights are excessively high, yet vessels on the berth are filling up pretty well; and cotton, which was going down a few days ago, is now going up again, notwithstanding the recent news of the banks of our principal customers abroad having put the rate of interest up to 7 per cent. There were a few days recently when the staple went a begging, but that did not last long, and the tenacity with which factors hold on to their samples, only letting them go when purchasers yield to their terms, speaks of anything but distress. And yet the sales of cotton, this season, fall short of those of last year by nearly $6,000,000, while it takes $7 to buy, of the leading articles of provisions, what could have been purchased for $6 a twelvemonth ago.

It would seem to be a fair inference from all this, that people here think affairs are in a pretty safe way; but they certainly find some embarrassment in the fact that people elsewhere do not take the same view of things. The other day, for instance, it was discovered that Northern houses would not make advances on cotton cleared at the Mobile Custom-house, and that Northern offices would not insure it. The predicament in which the cotton interest thus found itself required some new expedient, and Mobile ingenuity devised that of clearing nearly every unengaged vessel in port for New-Orleans. Not that a single ship left the port, but being *constructively* out of it, and upon the presentation of their papers in New-Orleans, being constructively in that collection district of the United States, they could then and there clear for Liverpool or Havre, the master declaring in due form that the report and manifest of 3,000 bales of cotton, in various marks, weighing 1,500,000 pounds, and valued at $165,000, is a true statement of all the merchandise shipped on board the said ship now lying in the port of New Orleans and bound for Liverpool, "So help me God," which affidavit would be substantially correct, with the exception of the trifling particulars that the good ship was in Mobile Bay, and the cotton, which happened so singularly to weigh just five hundred pounds to the bale, and to be worth exactly eleven cents a pound, was partly in half a dozen Mobile warehouses, and partly scattered along divers steamboat landings in Alabama and railroad stations in Mississippi—countries without the limits of the United States. Whether these New-Orleans clearances have been actually effected or not, I am uncertain; but if they have not, the gentlemen who have got up this dodge are likely to find themselves out of the frying-pan into—another frying-pan of the same sort.

The very lack of events compels men here to employ their time in speculations upon the movements going on at other points; and points about which the chief interest is concentrated are Forts Pickens and Montgomery. A few look to Washington, but even those who retain some lingering faith in the efficacy of measures concocted there, expect nothing further than that some plan may be devised and adopted which will prove acceptable to the Border Slave States, and which will keep them from going into the Southern Confederacy. Of the speedy organization of the latter none express a doubt; but those of whom I speak think that, after a few years' trial of a separate Government, the Cotton States will fall back into the general Union. I cannot say that any persons whose antecedents would stamp them as sagacious readers of the signs of the times entertain these views.

The action of the Convention in refusing to refer the Ordinance of Secession to the people is objected to by a few; but, as even these admit that the people would have ratified it by a large majority, it is not easy to account for their objection, except by attributing it to the spirit of fault-finding with which the disappointed are generally possessed. The principal subjects of discussion at present are the stay law and the ordinance vacating military commissions, the latter of which has perhaps been reported (by telegraph) in too general terms. It is probable that the volunteer organizations are excepted. Opinion is very much divided on the subject of a stay law—the mercantile class, as usual, being opposed to it, and I do not think it finds many advocates anywhere, few men of substance feeling that any occasion exists for it. The discussion of the subject, nevertheless, has revived the opposition which has often showed itself to the City Court, a special tribunal for the City and County of Mobile, having concurrent jurisdiction with the Circuit Court, and holding three terms in the year for civil business. The objections urged against it are, that while it entails an unnecessary expense upon the County, and makes jury duty more than doubly onerous—especially in a community where there is an unusual proportion of exempts, including all the members of the Volunteer Corps and the Fire Department—it expedites business in too great a ratio, that of five to two, when compared with other counties; and while debtors here are thus caused to accelerate their payments, they are obliged to await a slower process for the collection of their claims from citizens in other counties.

A good deal of anxiety is felt respecting the turn which affairs may take at Pensacola, and some impatience is felt at the dilatoriness of proceedings there; partly from fear that Fort Pickens may be reinforced on the arrival of the Gulf Squadron, and its capture, at least without serious loss, rendered hopeless; partly from apprehension that the troops may become dissatisfied at their state of inactivity, and break out into acts of insubordination. Indeed, there are rumors that much dissatisfaction exists, but though there must needs be some discontented spirits in a body of two thousand men of such materials, and though these rumors receive some color of confirmation from letters occasionally written by persons not abundantly gifted with prudence, it is not likely that the whole amounts to much more than a petulant desire to be using the arms they have in their hands. I believe I expressed in a former letter (I meant to do so) some doubts of the truth of the report that the Gulf Squadron had been ordered to this coast. It may be so, but the length of time which has elapsed without its making its appearance rather strengthens the doubt.

Very little excitement is felt here respecting the proceedings of the Louisiana Convention. Everybody takes secession for granted, as the inevitable result, and whenever we hear a salute of fifteen guns, all will know that that is for Louisiana.

FROM LOUISVILLE.

KENTUCKY'S LEGISLATURE FOR A NATIONAL CONVENTION—A SECESSION CONSPIRACY ON FOOT—KENTUCKY UNIONISTS' DETERMINATION TO RESIST IT AT ALL HAZARDS—HON. JOHN BELL SPEAKS OUT FOR THE UNION—HON. JOSEPH HOLT SUGGESTED FOR PRESIDENT LINCOLN'S DEPARTMENT OF WAR.

LOUISVILLE, Friday, Jan. 25, 1861.

Our Legislature has adopted resolutions applying to Congress to call a National Convention for proposing Amendments to the Constitution,—also suggesting Senator CRITTENDEN'S plan as a basis for amicable settlement.

Undoubtedly, Mr. YANCEY and his Lieutenants in Washington and Frankfort, and his Louisville sheet (*The Courier*,) and his secret societies throughout the State, are working day and night to precipitate Kentucky into rebellion and revolution against the Government of the United States by or before the 4th of March. The indications of a most traitorous conspiracy on Kentucky soil are growing more and more manifest. They will soon be startling. The conspirators are getting bolder and bolder. They cry that the Union no longer exists; that it is dissolved and broken up, and Kentucky must "now or never determine her own destiny"—that is, break off, tear herself away from the Union, and rush into the traces of the Cotton lords. Well may our Bell and Douglas leaders warn Kentuckians and Louisvillians to be on guard against the traps and pitfalls of the wily tricksters, who, like a thief in the night, would steal upon them, and snatch from them what is dearer than life itself. Anything to fire the popular heart and madden the popular mind, even of Kentucky! I shall not be surprised at any sudden development of fiendish audacity in the name and for the inauguration of a "mighty Southern Confederacy." May my countrymen everywhere be on the alert.

Mr. PRENTICE and his Kentucky friends, and numerous Douglas men, and some Breckinridge men, foreseeing the most desperate and devilish attempts for the secession of Kentucky, are publicly and privately preparing to meet and thwart them; and they freely declare everywhere that they will have no part or lot with outside or inside Yanceyites, and will not bow or submit to them in any particular.

They deny that revolution is necessary. Hosts accord with the declaration of Hon. JOSHUA F. BELL, before the recent mass Conventions in Louisville, that "there is no earthly contingency, now within the reach of human calculation, which could justify a disruption of this glorious Government." The flag of the Union is their flag, and they will march under no other and pay tribute to no other, at the dictation of headlong and would-be irresponsible upstarts and fillibusters, who would, in the twinkling of an eye, overthrow Federal and State Governments, and all law and order; change the people into a crazy populace, by clap-trap about "Southern rights;" inflame the popular mind against all Union men as "Abolitionists;" spot, spit upon, and trample down all Kentucky patriots as so many "Black Republicans;" and then, amidst the yells of their mob, rush into power over the ruins of the State.

Kentucky Unionists will recognize no "higher law" of an oligarchic or a popular despotism, no ordinance of secession concocted and sprung upon them by Yanceyite sensationists, panic-makers and precipitators. They tell Kentuckians that even a so-called majority does not constitute the people, when that majority's voice, through politicians' appliances, is raised in disregard of the fundamental law; that then it is not the sovereign will of the State, but the dictate of a usurper, to which the people may or may not submit, according to their pleasure or their power. They tell Kentuckians they are citizens of the United States, and cannot be deprived of their national citizenship by any measure in YANCEY'S programme; that they should defy any usurpation or imposition by secession ringleaders and secession mobs; that they should rise up and resist, (as indignant Tennesseeans and Northern Alabamians proclaim they will) by force of arms, if need be, any secession decrees foisted upon them by the conspirators against the constitutional liberties and deliberate voice of the people; should repel the traitors, and roll back the tide of treason and civil war from their borders. The people, especially of Kentucky's Northern counties, are invoked to speak out for themselves, and to stand firm in defence of the laws and peace of the country.

Hon. JOHN BELL made a great Union speech in Nashville last Tuesday night. He insisted that the Union is not dissolved, and that Tennessee ought to stand by the Union.

A Kentucky correspondent of the *Journal* asks what more acceptable tribute could Mr. LINCOLN pay to the Union sentiment of Kentucky than to tender the War Department to its present incumbent, and his fellow-Kentuckian, Hon. JOSEPH HOLT? What better assurance of conservatism could Mr. LINCOLN give the country than to retain this champion of the Union in the service of his country? Mr. PRENTICE remarks that his correspondent's suggestions seem to him well worthy of the consideration of the incoming President. PONTIAC.

THE COMMISSIONERS FROM KENTUCKY TO THE PROPOSED CONFERENCE IN WASHINGTON ON THE FOURTH OF FEBRUARY—"ANTI-COERCION," NOT "SECESSION," IN KENTUCKY.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Jan. 28, 1861.

CHAS. S. MOREHEAD, JOSHUA F. BELL, CHAS. A. WICKLIFFE, JAS. GUTHRIE, WM. O. BUTLER and JAS. B. CLAY were appointed on the 26th by the Legislature of Kentucky to meet in Washington on the 4th prox., Commissioners from Virginia and other Border and Central States, Slave and Free, and from any other State, in order to confer together and to agree upon and to submit, through Congress, to the people of the United States, some adjustment of the present deplorable controversies. The position of the first four gentlemen is unchanged. I have already stated it in the TIMES. They will strive for some measure of peace for the reconciliation and reunion of our whole country.

Hon. J. B. CLAY and Gen. BUTLER are Breckinridge men, but, I trust, moderate and conciliatory,—not like certain would-be representatives of Kentucky abroad and at home, who publicly and privately scout and hoot at all possibility of conciliation and compromise; who don't want any compromise, and are secretly and openly laboring all the while against it. Mr. CLAY'S latest definition of his position was on the 14th, at a mass meeting in the County of Fayette. He then said that he was for the Crittenden plan, or such an equivalent as will remove the Slavery question forever from the arena of national politics; that, if no settlement is obtained, Kentucky will reserve to herself the right to take such course as she may deem to comport best with her interests and her honor;—moreover, that he considered it the duty of the Executive of the United State, in coöperation with the other Departments of the General Government, to enforce all constitutional laws, and to protect everywhere—whether within or without the limits of the Republic, the property of the United States; but that it would be unwise, impolitic and inexpedient for the Federal Government to undertake by coercion to bring back into the Union any States which have seceded or may secede therefrom.

As to "coercion," I might add that even some of our most prominent Bell and Douglas Union men,—while they say they are against any disruption of the Union under any circumstances within their calculations, and that they are decidedly opposed to the calling of any Convention in Kentucky to deliberate upon the question of Union or Disunion, and will sternly resist any usurpation of such as would, by foul and mobbish means, "precipitate" Kentucky,—also say, that they are utterly opposed to the use of coercion by the Federal authorities against the seceding States. Mr. PRENTICE himself, this morning, says that "Kentucky is opposed to coercing or driving back the seceded States"—but, in the same article, he also says that "Kentucky will not abandon the Government—will not espouse treason, rebellion, aggression and civil war—will not defend and espouse the cause of the South in an aggressive war against the Federal Government, or in any attempt to subjugate the Northwest to the payment of a tribute on the Mississippi, if such an attempt should be made." PONTIAC.

GENERAL POLITICAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Committee of Conference of the South Carolina Legislature, to which was referred the matter of dredging Maffit's Channel, has finally agreed to appropriate $30,000 for this purpose, provided the work shall not be resumed until Fort Sumter shall pass into the possession of the authorities of the State, and all the troops of the United States shall be removed from the harbor of Charleston.

The Charleston *Courier* of Jan. 28 notices the return from Washington of Mr. ROBERT N. GOURDIN. I has not been able to learn what his business was.

The act to raise supplies for the year commencing October, 1860, has been perfected by the South Carolina Legislature. The entire amount proposed to be raised is about $1,800,000. This includes certain extraordinary contingencies which may arise for the military and other exigencies of the State, amounting to about $900,000. The amount necessary to meet the pressing demands of the State, about $850,000, is provided for by direct taxation. Treasury notes and bills receivable in amounts of $50, $100 and $500 for about $700,000 are to be issued, bearing interest at the rate of 7 per cent. The rate of taxation above that of the preceding year, according to the *Courier*, is 25 per cent. In addition to the usual appropriations, $50,000 has been set apart to meet the contingencies of mail service.

Hon. F. P. BLAIR, Jr., declares his opinions of disunion, with customary frankness, in the columns of the Missouri *Democrat*. Thus he says in a recent letter: "I not only won't go out of the Union myself, but, if I can help it, I won't let anybody else go out of it. I go for the Union so strongly, that I will vote for any political opponent I have on earth for the Convention, if he is for the Union unconditionally, and I will vote for no man who is not for the Union without conditions or mental restrictions."

The Fernandina *Floridian* states that the work on Fort Clinch, which guards the entrances to the Amelia and St. Mary's Rivers has been suspended by order of the United States Government, and that Capt. WHITING, the officer in command, is inclosing such parts of the work as require protection preparatory to leaving. Fortunately the work is not so far advanced as to be of much value to the State.

Under the caption, "The Northern States Looking Round for Help," the Toronto *Leader* discusses the probability of the British provinces renouncing their allegiance to the Crown and uniting their destinies with the United States. It says that if England were to give Canadians the choice of a connection with the Northern States, and a vote were to be taken upon the question within three months, it believes a large majority of British America would vote against it. The largest vote in favor of the project would come from the peninsula of Upper Canada, where there is a feeling that the connection with New-York is the natural one, and that it is more profitable than any other that could be formed. Below Cobourg a different feeling is predominant; and in Central as well as in Lower Canada the feeling against any connection with the United States is almost universal. The banks of the St. Lawrence, in Upper Canada, were settled by United Empire Loyalists, who went there after the close of the Revolutionary war, and accepted of free grants of land. The old feeling of loyalty, the *Leader* says, is as strong as ever in the descendants of these settlers; and it has spread among the entire population in that quarter. In Lower Canada, the opposition of the French Canadians to a connection with republican States amounts to a perfect horror. In their case the motive is partly religious and partly national. Nova Scotia, too, it thinks, would be nearly as difficult to move. The revolution of sentiment necessary to induce Lower Canada to join the United States could not be effected in less than half a century.

It is stated, on the authority of advices recently received from Capt. MEIGS, that immediately after the arrival of reinforcements at the Tortugas, the steamer *Galveston* approached, having on board some five hundred fillibusters and fire-eaters from Mobile, for the purpose of taking possession of the fort, but when they discovered that the United States forces had anticipated them, they turned tail and departed in a homeward direction.

A letter from Leonardtown, Md., dated Jan. 28, states that much excitement prevailed in that city in consequence of the supposed discovery of an insurrectionary plot on the part of a gang of slaves and free negroes. The "Home Guards" volunteers had turned out in the night, in a snow-storm, to arrest the negroes supposed to be connected with the plot. They captured the ringleader, a free black, and lodged him in jail for trial. Another free negro gave information of the plot, which he had refused to have anything to do with, on the ground that he did not choose to be hung for undertaking to set other darkies free. The plot, according to his statement, was to kill all the whites over two years of age.

The Charleston *Mercury* is doing its best to incite the populace to an assault on Fort Sumter. It allows its Richmond correspondent to say in a late issue that the capture of Fort Sumter before the end of the month (January) is the only thing that can save Virginia to the Disunionists.

It is evident from the tone of the Virginia papers that the action of the South Carolina Legislature in refusing to entertain propositions for maintaining the *status quo* is greatly strengthening the hands of the Union men. The Richmond *Whig* denounces the course of South Carolina in the most emphatic terms, and the Petersburgh *Express* advises that she should be troubled with no more commissioners, but left "to the grandeur of that amazing destiny which her ravished vision sees looming up in the future."

There are lively times in Virginia about these days. The friends of immediate secession had a meeting at Richmond on the evening of Jan. 26, but those of the contrary persuasion were there in such numbers that it was only after expelling them by violent measures that the speakers were allowed to proceed. The workingmen of Alexandria had a very disorderly meeting on the same evening. Excitement ran so high that several persons were seriously bruised in the *mêlées* which resulted. Epithets were bestowed upon the Palmetto flag which would have made a South Carolinian's blood boil.

Hon. WM. WILKINS, United States District Judge in Michigan, has just delivered a charge at Detroit, in which all the positions recently taken by Judge SMALLEY are emphatically indorsed. "The true sovereignty," he said, "is the sovereignty of the Constitution of the United States, and the Constitution of the different States. *State secession is rebellion, and every act of rebellion is treason.*"

The New-Orleans *Delta* intimates very plainly that Gov. HOUSTON can not be relied on to extend the area of the Southern Confederacy into Mexico. It states that a very short time since Gov. HOUSTON was actually negotiating with the British bondholders in reference to a plan for the invasion and conquest of Mexico; that he had offered to head an expedition into that country, and guaranteed to consummate the project of conquest, on condition that he should be supplied, by the bondholders, with the necessary means, and that $100,000 should be deposited for the use of his family, in one of the banks of New-Orleans.

The Alabama journals are comforting themselves with the reports of mutinies which they say have occurred in Fort Pickens. Some of the soldiers have declared that they will not fire upon Florida troops should they attack them. Very strangely, however, there is a marked reluctance to place much reliance on the assistance of these supposititious poltroons.

The Savannah, Ga., *Republican*, opposes the formation of a Provisional Government at the present time. It can see no present necessity for the movement, and such a step, if taken by the six States which have seceded, might prejudice the other Slave States against them.

The *Confederation*, an afternoon penny paper, published by W. H. HOPE and JOS. SEVERNS, has appeared in Washington. It is said that it is to be the Government organ.

Commodore HUNTER publishes a card in the Washington *States*, denying that he was treated discourteously during his recent visit to Charleston, nor did he ever characterize the people of that city as a mob. Good order prevailed on the streets, so far as he saw, and although he never hesitated to declare his devotion to the Union, his opinions were ever respected.

A CLERICAL OPINION ON THE SUBJECT OF COMPROMISES.

Rev. Dr. HENRY, an eminent and learned clergyman of the Episcopal Church, has addressed to a United States Senator the following letter on the subject of compromising the Slavery question:

NEWBURGH, N. Y., Tuesday, Jan. 22, 1861.

MY DEAR ——: I have your note. Thanks. I trust in God the Republicans are not going to be so cowardly, so base, and so foolish withal, as to surrender under the pressure of secession and secession threats. Good heavens! Of what stuff are they made? They have only to stand firm and say: We have done no wrong; you have and shall have everything you have a right to have; but, what you have no right to demand—what it would be wrong, base, and disgraceful for us to grant—we never will grant; no, never, never, never. We have rights as well as you; rights that are our duties too, and, by the Eternal God, we will stand on them, come what may. Secede on paper as much as you please. We will not make war upon you for that. But we will maintain the supremacy of the Constitution and the laws. If you make war on the Union, we will defend it at all cost, and the guilt of blood be on your heads. *Videat Dominus*—let the Lord be judge between us.

Stand on this; continue to stand on this; stand firmly; stand all of you, and things will come right. They cannot help coming right. The stars in their course fight against secession; all historical laws, all causes political and economical, fight against it. Secession is suicidal, as inevitably suicidal, in the long result, as taking a mortal dose of arsenic is suicidal to him who knowingly and willingly takes it.

I do not say that if the Slave States shall be deliberately agreed and determined by-and-by to unite together and set up a separate Union for themselves, I would "coerce" them to stay. I would let them try the experiment, if they will go peaceably and honestly.

But not now, and not *as* now. Let them restore plunder; let them atone for the insults and wrongs done; let them (perhaps) surrender some of the traitors for trial and condign punishment. Let them behave honorably and honestly first. Then, if go they will, my voice is to let them go. Let them eat the fruit of their own doings; let them be filled with their own devices. I shall be sorry for them. But, perhaps it is the best way to open their foolish eyes. They will find the Union was the only buttress for their Slavery.

But as to "compromises" and "concessions" to prevent such a result. Bah! Compromises all on one side! Concessions of what should not for a moment be thought of as concessible! I am sick of the words.

No concession will be satisfactory to the South except such as the people of the North will hurl you from your places and damn you to everlasting infamy if you grant.

"Property"—man property—"in the territories?" Think not for a moment of ceding that.

"Slaves *property*," within the meaning of the Constitution? Do not dream the nation will ever consent to such a construction, or to any amendment introducing such a doctrine.

The "right of transit" with slaves through the Free States and of temporary holding them there—and consequent conversion of Castle Garden into a slave market (guarded, if need be, and would be, by Federal bayonets)—this is what Virginia especially wants in order to facilitate her Slave-trade with Texas. But let her not entertain the thought that we will ever consent to it.

Great contempt and indignation are felt at CAMERON's talk in the Senate yesterday.

The universal inquiry is, and has been for some days, why there has been no *impeachment* of the traitors among you—especially of those honorable and chivalrous persons who have held on among you to obstruct business and promote treason. It is high time. The impeachment of such a man as WIGFALL, for instance, would do a world of good—go further to prick the wind out of secession than a thousand speeches. Ever yours, C. S. HENRY.

THE OUTRAGE ON THE MISSISSIPPI.

The Vicksburg *Sun* of Jan. 16 gives full particulars of the recent attempt to obstruct the navigation of the Mississippi, by locating a battery on the river bank to bring to all vessels which might pass down. Rumors that the *Silver Wave* was to convey a quantity of ammunition from Pittsburgh to Southern forts for the United States Government seem to have prompted the movement. The *Sun* says:

"On Sunday, the 13th, a large crowd gathered at Fort Harwood, expecting to witness the issue, the *Silver Wave* being hourly expected. A number of boats passed up and down, but the anxiously awaited *Silver Wave* was not among the number.

In the evening, about 9 o'clock, the *A. O. Tylor*, Capt. COLLIER, very narrowly escaped being shot into. As she veered around the bend, near the battery, a blank cartridge was fired across her bow, when—or soon after—she whistled and gave signals for rounding to. She, however, did not come to at the battery, but bore off to the starboard, near the Louisiana side, with a view, we suppose, of gaining good advantage for rounding to at the wharf boat below. The steamer *Louisianian* had preceded the *Tylor* a short time, and was lying near the upper end of the battery when the *Tylor* was challenged with the blank cartridge. As previously stated she failed to recognize the challenge to round to, and proceeded down the river on the opposite side of the river. *This movement was looked upon with suspicion, (all the other boats having come to at the battery,) and before the Tylor had given any reliable evidence of touching at the wharf-boat, the command was given to fire into her.* The match was applied—the upper portion of the priming powder (which we learn had just been put on) flashed, but the powder in the touch-hole failed to burn, it having become moist or wet from the rain.

The *Louisianian* at this time was swinging out to make the wharf-boat below, and by the time the ordnance was reprimed and ready to fire, she (the *Louisianian*) was on a line intervening between the battery and the *Tylor*. These facts we have from Gen. GAINES, and they are reliable. That the *Louisianian* intervened as she did, should be regarded as a providential intervention, for which one and all should be grateful. But for this happy occurrence, *beyond a doubt the Tylor would have been fired into*, the disastrous results of which the reader can well depict. There were seven lady passengers, twelve or fifteen gentlemen, and a few children, on board of the *Tylor*.

STATE OF AFFAIRS AT KEY WEST.

"Occasional" writes to the Philadelphia *Press* from Washington:

"The first act of the conspirators at Pensacola was to attack the United States mails, which was at once resented by the General Government by depriving them of all postal facilities. Their next was the high-handed measure of Gov. PERRY, the Executive of the State, appointing Ex-Senator MALLORY Admiralty Judge of Florida, in place of Judge MARVIN, United States District Judge. This Court is held at Key West, and its principal business is to award salvages in losses by wreck and to condemn vessels taken in the Slave-trade.

The United States Prosecuting Attorney and United States Marshal, both strong Secessionists, have, it is said, been reappointed by Governor PERRY to hold similar positions under the so-called sovereign State. Judge MARVIN, the displaced United States Judge, was a thorough Union man, and in the late election offered himself as a candidate for the Convention, and was defeated by the votes of the wreckers, who were told that if they assisted to get clear of the United States Court and this fearless jurist, they would be permitted to pursue their nefarious trade with impunity, and would also get rid of the lighthouses, which no doubt will be, if they have not already been, dismantled, in order that vessels engaged in peaceful commerce may be lost. Thus these monstrous pirates are to be able to pursue their inhuman avocations.

It is of the last importance that Judge MARVIN should be maintained. If necessary, he can hold his Court at Key West, with the aid of the military at Fort Taylor and at the United States Barracks, and the war vessels, of which there is always one at least in the harbor. I am told that nearly all the merchants, professional men, and mechanics at Key West are for the Union, and that on a fair canvass the majority of the people are on the same side, and therefore, if Judge MARVIN is maintained, the Unionists may be able to gain complete ascendency, and repudiate the action of their Convention, form a provisional government, and send representatives to Congress. As secession is the order of the day, why cannot they secede from the rest of the seceding States, and be represented in our national councils?"

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HOLLEY'S RAILWAY PRACTICE—American and European Railway Practice, in the Economical Generation of Steam, including the materials and construction of Coal burning Boilers, Combustion, the Variable Blast, Vaporization, Circulation, Superheating, Supplying and Heating Feedwater, &c., and the adaptation of Wood and Coke-burning Engines to Coal-burning; and in Permanent Way, including Road-bed, Sleepers, Rails, Joint Fastenings, Street Railways, &c., &c. By ALEXANDER L. HOLLEY, B. P. With 77 lithograph-d plates. 1 vol., folio, cloth. $10. New-York: D. VAN NOSTRAND, No. 1.2 Broadway.

The first sentences of the introduction explain the nature of this work:

"The object of this book is to facilitate the economical working of railways chiefly in the following particulars: First—In the employment of coal as locomotive fuel, especially for the wood and coke-burning engines now in service. Second—In decreasing the cost of generating steam by means of better boiler materials and construction, and in utilizing as far as possible all the heat generated from the fuel. Third—In the adaptation of a radically improved system of permanent 'way'—the latter term signifying the road-bed and superstructure or 'track.' The fact that engines and working, that is to say, fuel, repairs and attendance upon engines, and 'maintenance of way' constitute one half to five-eighths of the operating expenses of railways, truly exhibits the importance of the subjects treated."

In contradistinction from the Wall-street axiom —"put all the earnings into dividends and let the track and machinery look out for themselves,"—we admit the importance of the subject, especially since, as we have shown on other occasions, the *saving* of first class plant and movables over cheap and imperfect railway works, is of itself, in many authenticated cases, a handsome annual dividend. The next question is—*How* are these important subjects treated? The author lays down and adheres to the following principles:

"The usual basis on which new inventions are recommended, is that they save a certain definite percentage of working cost, in experimental trials: *under what circumstances*, is not stated with such notable precision. The fact that a certain 'passenger train' is run for a few months with less fuel than 'a passenger train' on another line, may be a test of either the skill of the engine-driver, the excellence of the running-machinery or the smoothness of the permanent way. Or, this economy may result solely from the economical generation of steam; bad management, machinery, and track to the contrary. It is well known that an expert engine-driver *can* burn either one or two tons of fuel in doing the same work; at the same time, the condition of the ballast, drainage, sleepers, rails, rail joints, wheels, journals, springs, valve motion, rubbing-surfaces, fuel, combustion, feed-water, vaporization and separation; the force and direction of the prevailing wind, the cleanliness of the rail, the weight and speed of the train, the frequency of stoppages, the gradients and alignment of the road, the temperature of the atmosphere and the protection of the boiler and cylinders against condensation, the 'line' of the axles and working parts, and other variable and important elements of economy or of loss, may each so modify the general result, that to measure either by the general result, is wholly inadequate and unsatisfactory. Or if the difference in the permanent way and the running machinery of two lines is approximately equated, the economy in fuel of one over the other, although a test of the functions of the respective coal-burning boilers, is not a measure of their ultimate economy; excessive cost of maintenance, not at first anticipated, has condemned a large amount of patented and promising machinery, in the long run. * * * But while the comparison of general results, in which there is such a variety of elements, is an uncertain test of either element, it does not follow that there are no certain means of testing the individual features of the railway system. In fact, taking the case of combustion, for instance, we can go behind the measure of pounds of coal per mile run, to the visible phenomenon itself; and behind this to the Chemistry of Combustion, of which the laws are fixed and definite. If a boiler does not make provision for the operation of these laws—and there are many that do not—then it is quite unnecessary to insist, as many inventors do, in similar circumstances, that it will save so many pounds of coal per mile."

It is with some satisfaction and confidence that we take hold of an authority that goes deeper down and further back than the interested or official "reports" of rival patent owners and managers.

But this work is not merely a treatise on the *theory* of economical railway working. While too many failures have resulted from ignorance of established theories, a greater and more common mistake has been to carry them out in impracticable shapes, through inadequate provision for the strength and durability of materials, in the *long run*, under the ceaseless action of those remorseless destroyers, heat, wear and concussion. To make a boiler that shall fulfill the conditions of combustion, is one thing—to make a boiler that will travel, under pressure, 300,000 miles on the back of a locomotive steam-engine, is another thing altogether. And herein lies, not so much the abstract scientific interest as the practical usefulness of this book. While its discussion is based upon established theories, the uncompromising conditions of machine-shop and working economy are kept constantly in view. The idea of the author seems to have been, "Were I stocking and working a railway of my own, not only, what general principles should I follow, but what *specific things* should I do?" And there would seem to be little doubt that the conclusions of a working as well as a thoroughly-read engineer, who has been for some years traveling the railway world over for an answer to those questions, are, to say the least, worth consulting. The author sums up his work and its anticipated results as follows:

"Such pertinent facts, general results, and authentic reports as the author has been able to gather, and the very full illustration, by the plates appended, of the present practice, and the improvements and novelties proposed, together with some comments which the principles and practice have suggested, are offered to the public, in the hope that they will stimulate original thought in the right direction, and thus hasten an improvement which has too long been postponed for the want of analytical and systematic reasoning on the part of railway managers."

When we ride in the smoky cars of some of our railways which continue to use wood as locomotive fuel, not to speak of those which burn the solid coke of coal and distribute its gas throughout the train, we are inclined to the belief that the "original thought," which the author proposes to stimulate, had better be preceded by a little positive instruction from the text and plates of this panorama of successful practice. Were we disposed to doubt the personal observation of the author, the discussion of principle accompanying his statements, would reassure us as to two facts which we believe to be of unrivaled and immediate importance to Railway Companies and the shareholding public: First, that bituminous coal can be successfully employed as fuel, wherever a ton of coal does not cost more than one and three-quarters cords of wood, not only in new and specially-adapted locomotives, but in the *old wood-burning engines* now on hand; and second, that the entire expense of adapting such old engines to the new fuel, will not exceed $250 each—a sum rather below the patent fee charged for the use of some inventions that have not turned out to be very remarkable.

Some fifty pages of the work are devoted to a discussion of a subject the importance of which, we apprehend, will only be appreciated by the actual managers of railway machinery—the materials and construction of boilers. The use of the various materials—iron, steel, copper and brass—for fire plates and flues, and the proportion and arrangement of parts with reference to durability and to the functions of economical steam generation, are fully set forth and illustrated. The supplying and heating of feed-water to the boiler, the draft of the fire and the means of promoting and regulating it, the circulation of water in the boiler so as to utilize all the heat and heating surface, the separation of steam from water, and the delivery of pure steam, rather than mixed steam and water, involving the subject of superheating, are the themes of comprehensive chapters. The matter of permanent-way or railway track appears to be, as far as earthwork, drainage and ballast are concerned, a digest of a former work—*European Railways*, by Messrs. HOLLEY & COLBURN.

The part most fully and forcibly discussed is the adaptation of an improved and well tested plan of longitudinal sleepers to American roads. The idea of attempting to make an economical railroad track with cross-sleepers and the common form of rail is summarily condemned. The subject of street and city railways is briefly, but ably treated. The plates—seventy-seven in number, and containing some six hundred illustrations—certainly form a complete panorama of railway practice in the subjects treated. There is some lack of uniformity in the style of engraving, which, however, does not effect the usefulness of the illustrations. On the whole, the work must be very valuable to the railway interest, if placed in the hands of the managers, engineers and machinists, to whom it is particularly addressed.

In writing the celebrated Leatherstocking tales, COOPER seems to have adopted the accredited Chinese system of house-building—commencing with the roof and finishing with the foundation. Thus, *Deerslayer* was written last, though, in point of plot, first of the series. It is the more common custom of novelists to publish "sequels" than to gratify the public with after prefaces. Romances, like revolutions, seldom go backward. In reversing this rule, COOPER may have been influenced by accident, though it looks very much as though he were moved by design. He possessed the public with a passion for Leatherstocking, perhaps knowing that an acquaintance with him in mature life would beget an intense desire to become familiar with the events of his youth. It is more dangerous to attempt putting a base under an established column than to crown one, and it must have required no small degree of boldness on COOPER's part, and the most implicit reliance in his own powers and resources, to induce him to hazard the reputation of *The Pathfinder* by attempting *Deerslayer*. Leatherstocking was a character. The world knew him; they had followed him on the war-path and to the grave, and so firmly was he embalmed in their affections that they would not patiently have submitted to see him maltreated in his youth, even at the hands of his own parent. The complete success achieved by *Deerslayer* is one of the brightest testimonials to the genius of its author that could be produced. The other tales of the series had become fixed constellations in the literary heavens. The failure of the last to achieve a place by their side would have seemed more lamentable by contrast, more disastrous in proportion to the extravagant expectations naturally excited in the public mind. These expectations, however, were not disappointed. The story, chronologically last, became, to our thinking, first in excellence as well as in plot. *Deerslayer* forms the present addition to TOWNSEND'S edition of COOPER's novels. In issuing them from their press, the publishers preserve the order in which they should have been written rather than that in which they were.

"As musical as IRVING's *Columbus*" is a stereotyped expression when compliment to a book is intended. In the third volume of this most charming of histories, which comes to us fresh from the press of PUTNAM, we are introduced to the companions of COLUMBUS, and made familiar with their voyages and discoveries. There is a peculiar fascination in tracing the course of the bold spirits who pushed from the shores of Spain and pointed the prows of their little vessels toward the setting sun. It was not enough to sail westward until a wall of waters rose between them and the familiar Land of the Olive; the golden apples of the Hesperides were beyond; the goal of discovery lay where the planets dipped. In the wild thirst of discovery which characterized the age we recognize the spirit of chivalry in its noblest form. The romance of JUAN PONCE DE LEON floats over our mind like the witcheries of a dream. The old soldier, his brow furrowed by age and care, and his body battered by the many battles in which he had made rough work with Moors and Indians, hears of a miraculous fountain which will restore to him the vigor of youth, while he will still retain the experience he has gathered by years. What may he not then achieve? Who shall set a limit to his discoveries and his conquests? With a band of believing followers he sets out in quest of the Fountain of Youth. The toils and hardships encountered on the way are reckoned as nought, all accidents and wounds which reach not the seat of life are counted as trifles, for will not every trace of their existence be washed away by the first plunge in the wonderful waters they are soon to find. The marvelous fountain was located by legendary report on an island of the Bahama group called Bimini, and for weary days did PONCE DE LEON and his followers cruise in the Archipelago, but in vain; for he found no Bimini, and though he drank and tasted of every pool and spring that rippled in his path, not a wrinkle faded from his brow, nor younger did he become even by a year. Steering to the Northwest he discovered a land whose fields were covered with flowers and where the sunshine seemed eternal. Here we can well imagine he at first fancied that he had discovered the object of his search. But no! the fountains of Florida were pleasant enough to the taste, yet they lacked the power of rejuvenating age. And further in his quest the wanderer sailed, until, baffled by winds and beaten off from the shores where he attempted to land by hostile natives, he turned his prow homeward, yet never doubting that enshrined somewhere in the bosom of the sea lay his pearl of an island, Bimini. In this unshaken conviction he delegated the search to another, a trusty Captain of his, JUAN PEREZ DE ORTUBIA by name, with an experienced "old woman of the isles" as a pilot. JUAN PEREZ set sail for the sea of promise; he found the island of Bimini; but alas, though springs threaded their way through the level rest of its vallies like dreams, as cool and crystal as the parched throat of the most wearied traveler could desire, the old captain and his master might have soaked themselves in them for a twelvemonth, at the expiration of that time to be only a year the older. It was in Florida, where he hoped to find the waters of life, that the stout old cavalier ultimately found death. In a pitched battle, in which he became involved with the Indians, he received a wound whereof he died soon after returning to Cuba. "Thus Fate," says one of the quaint old Spanish writers, "delights to reverse the schemes of man." The discovery that JUAN PONCE flattered himself was to lead to a means of perpetuating his life, had the ultimate effect of hastening his death.

GERMANY.

Affairs in Dresden—Keeping up Appearances—The Austrian Amnesty—The Teleki Affair—Burial of Richter—Hungarian Discontent, &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

DRESDEN, Thursday, Jan. 10, 1861.

Among the names of distinguished Sovereigns who were present in person or proxy at the burial of the Prussian King, or who arrived soon after that event, to offer their congratulations and sympathy to the new Monarch, I notice those two crownless Sovereigns, the Grand Duke of Tuscany and Prince MURAT. They keep up appearances still—at least the former does. Poor man! he has given up all hopes, they say, of being restored to his ancestral halls, and his favorite "Granduca" Madonna. Yet he still circulates dismally about, spending most of his time in Dresden, where he is treated with royal honors, and making occasional excursions, like this one to Berlin, in order to have the melancholy satisfaction of seeing his name in the newspapers as the "Grand Duke of Tuscany." There has not been so sad a case since the last STUART died, broken-hearted, in the Eternal City.

The Prussian papers assert with confidence, that a general amnesty will be promulgated by the new King, even before the meeting of the chambers. It is difficult to decide what will be the best method of procedure in those cases where the processes are still pending. For the monarch has only power to pardon after the sentence has been pronounced. Two ways have been suggested. The exiles may be requested to return, and undergo their trials, with the assurance of pardon if they are found guilty; or, a special act of pardon may be passed by the Chamber. As the latter expedient would save the Courts much tedious and useless labor, it will probably be adopted.

The Austrian Amnesty, so loudly trumpeted, applies to those persons in Hungary, Servia and Croatia, whose conduct was only calculated to change the form of government as it existed until 1860—a form which might be stretched to cover all political offenders, but will hardly find a liberal interpretation at Austrian hands. An extension of the amnesty is already hinted at by official papers, who cite, as a specimen of the Emperor's good-will, the pardon of Count TELEKI.

In that Teleki affair, Austria plays a much better part than Saxony, who seems to have shown a spirit very much like toadyism. A distinguished exile, who has often visited his relations in Dresden, visits them again, his sister being sick. The Dresden police, becoming aware of his presence, transmit the intelligence to Vienna, and obsequiously offer themselves for any little dirty job which Vienna may desire done in this connection. The Austrian police, with their present new ideas, would as lief catch the small-pox as a distinguished exile; but, not wishing to slight so polite a neighbor, they accept the kind Saxon offer; and the victim, dragged from his bed at midnight, deprived of his property and papers, and unconscious of his future fate, is delivered into their hands. They get rid of him as soon as possible, in order not to make a martyr of him; and, by this timely expedient the storm of indignation which was rolling up from all parts of Europe is averted. Whether Saxony will persist in catching offenders, for Austria to pardon, thus taking to herself all the obloquy, while the glory of mercy falls to the House of Hapsburg, remains to be seen. This Saxon Government possesses as little real dignity, and worries as much about it, as any State in Germany.

RICHTER was buried in Prague on the 6th inst., on which occasion an immense crowd was present, especially merchants and German residents. His trial, instead of lowering him in the estimation of his countrymen, seems to have crowned him as a martyr. His friends say he was ruthlessly sacrificed to the necessity which the Government felt, of appearing to do something energetic in the way of reform. His death closes a tragedy which the suicides of CYNATTEN and BRUCK had already invested with mournful interest.

I have already written you of the delusion which reigns among the Hungarian peasantry, concerning the sale of tobacco. Hearing the Constitution of 1848 as a political watchword all around them, they very generally believe that the sale of tobacco is again free, as it was under that Constitution. In the following instance, this led to serious results.

In the market-place of Nagy-Körös the peasants had exposed much tobacco for sale without a Government license. It was of course cheaper than the Government tobacco, and was eagerly bought, even by soldiers and officials. Finally, however, in a sudden spasm of virtue, the Customs watch seized upon the offending peddlers, and carried them off to the Custom-house. They were followed by a crowd of peasants, demanding their new rights, (as they thought,) and the guard were besieged and driven into the remotest chamber of the building. One of them fired a shot out of the window to scare the people. Immediately the alarm-bells were rung, and the crowd of besiegers became immense. A line of soldiers was ordered out. The gun of one soldier accidentally went off. The Captain, thinking the shot came from the people, gave the order to fire; the command was obeyed, and a half-dozen or so were killed. The whole thing was a misunderstanding, like the Boston massacre, or the charge of the Light Brigade; and since no one else is to blame, the cause of the trouble is stated to have been the over-zeal of the Guard, who are in future to "enforce the law," like old public functionaries as they are, "without coercion."

You know that one great weapon of Hungarian discontent has been cat's-concerts. When the instrumental accompaniment is played upon windows and furniture with brickbats, a cat's-concert becomes a formidable thing. Last week an unfortunate Justice of the Peace, who had reason to expect one of these unmusical tributes, attempted to escape it by a sudden departure on a journey. The eager orchestra, assembled round his house, found him gone, promptly took horses and wagons and put after him at headlong speed. In spite of the start he had, they overtook him at last, made him dismount, formed a ring around him, and regaled him for half an hour with their most melodious strains; after which, he was allowed quietly to continue his now aimless journey, while his persecutors returned to town.

The Electoral law for Hungary is just published. It differs from the law of 1848, only in this: the knowledge of the Hungarian language is not made an essential condition of eligibility to the Hungarian Diet.

But let us turn away from Austria. The motion of Hesse-Darmstadt in the Frankfort Diet, that the Diet shall declare whether the *Nationalverein* is an unconstitutional society has roused the members of that Association to new and more practical activity. The Hessian persecution has been a God-send to the Verein. Not only in Offenbach and Mainz, and other towns of Darmstadt has it quadrupled the number of its members since the first one was persecuted, fined and imprisoned, but it has won sympathy from all parts of Germany; yes, even from the liberal Austrian Press.

The heavy falls of snow, which I mentioned in my last are already melting away, and their departure causes more distress than did their coming. Woe to the towns that nestle picturesquely at the foot of mountains! The valley of the Moselle is fearfully inundated. *Treves* is half under water, and starving. The sudden thaw in the Black Forest has deluged the valleys towards Baden-Baden, and may yet affect that place. Portugal, too, is suffering from great floods, which probably have a similar cause; for the snow-storm certainly went as far south as the Pyrennees.

The cold weather has moderated throughout the country, even when no thaw has as yet set in. A week ago I enjoyed the dubious privilege of a thirty-hours' railway ride across Germany. The German cars have, of course, no stoves, and the thermometer had free course to sink. Its lowest figure was 17½° below zero (Fahrenheit)—a disagreeable temperature to sit still in. Not only the windows, but the sides and ceiling of the car became crusted with our frozen breaths. Our nostrils were almost corked up by the same material.

At the dead of night, we stopped at a little station, and remained there some time without any apparent reason. At last we heard, just outside, the conductor's scolding, because the signal-light was not up, and he could not go on.

"*Potztausend! Donnerwetter!* where's that red light?"

And finally a faint, deprecating answer: "The red light is froze up, Sir!" From the depths of our misery we fished up a laugh for *that*; and, in the contemplation of this new misfortune, forgot that we were half congealed ourselves.

A poor man arrived at Dresden the other day on the cars, quite insensible with the cold. It took several days to thaw him, but he has fortunately escaped without serious injury.

The secession of South Carolina is treated by most German papers in terms not very complimentary nor encouraging. In fact, South Carolina might as well have seceded from the solar system, as far as all active sympathy is concerned which she can find in Europe. People are vexed at the idea of a new complication in cosmopolitics. They had hoped America would keep quiet till Europe was settled; but, since we will have our little tangle too, we may untie it alone. This is the attitude, I think, of the continental Press; and you know yourself, ere now, how strongly the English papers reprobate the folly of secession. R. W. R.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JAN. 31.

$5,000	U. S. 5s, '65......	92	5	Del. & Hud. Ca.Co.	91
1,000	U. S. 5s, '71. Cou.	91¾	67	do............	92
20,500	Trea.12⅌cNotes.	102	275	Hudson River R...	45
5,000	do	101⅞	100	do............	45¼
10,000	N. Carolina St.6s	77	100	do..........b60	45⅛
10,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90.	72	100	do..........s10	45¼
5,000	Mo. State 6s..b10	68¼	150	Harlem Railroad..	16
5,000	do.........b10	68	50	Ill. Cen. R. Scrip..	80
23,000	do	68	150	do............	79¾
5,000	do s10	68	100	Harlem R.R. pref..	38⅛
5,000	California St. 7s.	87	100	do..........b60	38¾
2,000	N. Y. Central 6s.	96	200	do	38¾
1,000	N.Y.C.R.R.E.7s.	99	200	Reading Railroad..	45¼
4,000	Erie 2d M. Ex.'79.	98	200	do..........b60	46
2,000	N. Ia. 1st Mort...	84	100	do	45⅜
3,000	Ill. Cent. R. Bds.	96	200	do............	45½
8,000	C. & N. W.1st M.	41	50	do	45¾
3,000	do............	40½	100	Mich. Central R. R.	58
5,000	Han.&St.J.R Bs.	55	100	do	58¼
2,000	Hud.Riv.R 2d M.	99	100	do........b60	58⅛
3,000	Cl. & Tol. S. F.B.	75	200	Mich S. & N Ind..	15½
10	Market Bank......	97	35	do............	15¾
550	Canton Company..	15	50	Mich.S.&N. Ia. g s.	33⅛
20	Penn. Coal C......	80	10	Gal. & Chic R	72⅞
50	Pac. Mail. St. Co...	84½	50	do	72⅛
100	do..........s30	84½	50	do	72⅜
75	do............	84¾	100	Cleve. & Tol R....	31⅞
315	do............	85	100	do............	31¾
150	do............	85⅛	300	Chic. & R. I. R	58¼
50	do............	85¼	200	do.........b30	58¼
70	N. Y. Central R..c	80¼	50	do.........b30	58⅝
100	do..........c	80⅛	50	do.........b10	58¼
500	do..........c	80	100	do.........s60	58
190	do..........c	79⅞	100	do.........s10	58
150	do.....b3 p & c	80⅛	150	do.........s15	58
250	do.........b30	80⅛	50	do.........s20	58
50	do.........b30	80	200	do............	58⅛

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Trea.12⅌cNotes.	101½	20	Hudson River R...	45⅛
500	do	101½	20	Harlem Railroad...	15¾
6,000	Missouri St 6s...	68	20	do............	15¾
1,000	Kentucky St 6s.	92¾	200	do............	16
5,000	Tenn. St. 6s, '90..	72¼	50	Panama Railroad..	113½
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. Bs....	96	12	do............	114
1,000	Chi.&N.W.1st Mt	40½	10	Ill. Central R.Scrip	80
50	Pacific M. S. Co...	85½	20	Gal. & Chi. R......	72
50	do........s30	85	150	do	72¼
50	N. Y. Cen R....s30	80	10	Chi. & Rock Isl'd R	58
50	do........opg	80	10	Chi.Bur.&Quincy R	73¾
20	Erie Railroad......	36⅛	100	Brooklyn City R...	111

THURSDAY, Jan. 31—P. M.

The Stock Exchange ruled generally dull to-day. The Railway speculatives were much the same in price as yesterday. Some of the State Stocks were again pressed on sale, and a marked decline followed on Tennessees; the supply of which probably comes from some of the Railway iron people in England who had been holding these Bonds, in payment of rails furnished to the Roads through Tennessee, up to the present political troubles. The Roads of the State have never secured a steady or regular market in London, as in the case of New-York, Ohio, Maryland and Virginia, and hence the return of the Bonds to this market when any considerable realizations are wanted. In the afternoon, the price, after touching 71 ⅌ cent. in the morning, returned to 72½ ⅌ cent. North Carolinas and Virginias were steady at yesterday's figures, and Missouris ¼@½ ⅌ cent. lower. The paper of the Federal Treasury again declined to 10½@10¾ ⅌ cent. per annum, making a difference of 1 ⅌ cent. on the currency of last week. This quotation places the 12 ⅌ cents. at a premium of only 1¾, and the 10¾ ⅌ cents. at a premium of only ½ ⅌ cent. The few 10 ⅌ cent. parcels awarded on the 19th inst. are virtually at a discount, though holders are not inclined to sell. Kentucky State Sixes have improved 2½ ⅌ cent. from the lowest sales of the week; New-Yorks continue firm, and with the exception of one or two parcels on private sale, of Short Sixes of 1862, and the Sixes of 1873, the supply is very small. Among the Railway mortgages, the Chicago and Northwest Firsts have fallen off to 40½, owing to postponement of February Coupon, though this default was by no means unexpected after the crisis set in to the prejudice of the business of this new line. Eries and Illinois Centrals hold firm. In Pacific Mail Shares there is a recovery to 85½ ⅌ cent. In New-York Central and the Western Shares the speculation was tame throughout the day; the prevailing disposition to quiet seemed to be availed of by sellers for the decline to put out a few contracts at the early Board, but the movement against the market was not especially vigorous.

At the close of business, late in the afternoon, the market was inactive, and prices much the same as on the latest sales at the Board. The quotations about as follows:

Central............	79⅞	Galena............	72¼
Erie............	36¼	Rock Island........	58
Hudson............	45⅛	Toledo............	34½
Harlem............	16	Michigan Central....	57⅞
Reading............	45⅛	Michigan Southern..	15⅜
Illinois Central......	80	Mich. Guaranteed....	33½
Missouris............	68	Panama............	113½
Virginias............	66	Pacific............	85½

The markets for Money and Exchange to-day are quite dull. At Bank and in the Brokers' offices there is less appearance of business than usual. Nearly all good dealers at Bank are promptly accommodated at 7 ⅌ cent., and there is no pressure around the Discount desks on Bank days, such as was painfully apparent when the crisis was at its height in November and December last. Outside of Bank, very prime selections of short paper go at about the legal rate of interest. Everything below first-class in point of credit is difficult of sale, and the rates vary from 10@15@18 ⅌ cent., where buyers are met with at all. In Exchange, the opinion among the Bankers to-day inclines to rather lower than higher rates, through the early part of February. One or two authorities believe that the further receipts of Gold in the next few days may temporarily stiffen the Exchange at 107 ⅌ cent., but these being provided for, the demand from the regular Import trade will probably be unequal to the amount of Bills now making against Cotton from the Southern ports. The screw-steamer *Marathon*, of the Cunard line, sails to-morrow for Liverpool, but the next regular mail will not be made up until Saturday A. M.

It has already been intimated by the new Secretary of the Treasury that the Federal Government holds a claim on the separate States for the reclamation of $28,000,000 of the Surplus Revenue from the Land Department, deposited with them, free of interest, in the year 1836. The Act of Distribution, passed in June of that year, provided for the deposit with the States, subject to the wants and call of the Treasury, of $37,468,000, in four equal installments, three of which only were transferred to the several State Treasuries before the Bank suspension of payments in May, 1837, and the consequent depletion of the current means of the Federal Government, exclusive of the Surplus Land Fund. President VAN BUREN then called Congress together, to meet in September, 1837, and one of the earliest acts of that body was to suspend the transfer of the fourth installment of the Land Revenue to the States, conditioned that the previous three installments should at no time thereafter be recalled without the consent or authority of Congress. This left with the States, (then twenty-six in number,) the sum of $28,101,000, of which the proportion to New-York alone was $4,014,000, accepted by this State and loaned ever since through County Commissioners, on bond and mortgage security, the income of which inures to the Education Fund of the State; the principal being held sacred for the future demand of the Federal Government. It was a pre-existing debt of the State when the present Constitution of 1846 was adopted, and a simple act of the Legislature, without the vote of the people, could provide the ways and means of returning the whole sum to the Federal Treasury, whenever a call is made by the Secretary under the authority of Congress. In Massachusetts it has been proposed to indorse the Treasury paper of the General Government, but the State Senate refused to concur in this proposition, though without denying the obligation to respond to the demand for $1,338,000 on the Commonwealth in some other way. The following are the sums held on deposit by the several States:

Maine......	$955 838 25	Georgia......	1,051,422 09
N. Hampsh're	669 086 79	Alabama......	669,086 79
Vermont......	669,086 79	Louisiana......	477 919 14
Massach'u'tts	1 338 173 58	Mississippi..	382 335 30
Connecticut.	764,670 60	Tennessee..	1,433 757 39
Rhode Island	382 335 30	Kentucky....	1,433,757 39
New-Jersey.	764 670 60	Ohio......	2,007,260 34
New-York....	4,014 520 71	Missouri......	382 335 30
Pennsylva'ia	2 867,514 78	Indiana......	860,254 44
Delaware....	286,751 49	Illinois......	477,919 14
Maryland....	955 838 25	Arkansas......	286,751 49
Virginia....	2,198,727 98	Michigan......	286,751 49
N. Carolina.	1,433 757 39		
S. Carolina..	1,051,422 09	Total...	$28,101,641 91

The Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company have decided to pay the balance of their Income Bonds of 1862 and 1867; and the same will be paid on presentation at their office No. 35 William-street, with the interest due thereon.

The Manhattan Company's Bank has made its usual half-yearly dividend of 5 ⅌ cent., payable Feb. 9. The Long Island Bank declares 4 ⅌ cent., payable on demand.

Mr. W. D. VOORHEES, of the Stock Exchange, at No. 1 Hanover-street, advertises, as by private sale, $50,000 New-York Sixes of 1862, and also $20,000 United States Texas Indemnity Fives of 1865.

The following are the latest mail quotations for Exchange on New-York, received by Mr. J. T. VAN VLECK, No. 4 Broad-street, one door from Wall street:

		Premium
Jan. 30..	Philadelphia..............	⅛@ 15
Jan. 30..	Baltimore..............	1 @ 1⅛
Jan. 30..	Boston..............	Par @ ⅛
Jan. 28..	Cincinnati..............	½@ ¾
Jan. 29..	Washington..............	1⅛@ 1¾
Jan. 26..	Nashville..............	1⅛@ 2
Jan. 29..	Petersburgh..............	5 @ 6
Jan. 29..	Richmond..............	5½@ 6
Jan. 28..	Charleston, S. C..........	3⅛@ 3¾
Jan. 26..	Columbia, S. C..........	3⅛@ 4
Jan. 29..	Cleveland..............	1 @ 1⅛
Jan. 30..	Alexandria..............	6 @ 6⅛
Jan. 28..	Columbus, Ohio..........	1 @ 1⅛
Jan. 29..	Lynchburgh, Va..........	5⅛@ 6
Jan. 29..	St. Catharine's, Canada....	⅛@ ¾
Jan. 26..	Kalamazoo, Mich..........	6 @ 7
Jan. 29..	Pittsburgh..............	2⅛@ 3
Jan. 28..	Chicago, Ill..............	6 @ 6⅛
Jan. 28..	St. Louis, Mo..............	5 @ 6
Jan. 28	Milwaukee..............	6 @ 7
Jan. 28..	New-Orleans, La..........	⅛ dis.
Jan. 28..	Mobile, Ala..............	¼ dis.

Statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Jan. 31, 1861:

Deposits of Gold.

Foreign Coins..............	$4,500,000	
Foreign Bullion..............	1,000,000	
United States Bullion........	2,539,000—	$8,039,000 00

Deposits of Silver, including Purchases.

Foreign Coins..............	$59,000	
Foreign Bullion..............	40,000	
United States Bullion, (contained in Gold,)..............	23,000	
United States Bullion, (Old Coins)..............	20,000	
Washoe..............	16,000	
California Bars..............	18,000—	$176,000 00
Total Deposits, payable in Bars.	20,000	
Total Deposits, payable in Coins..............	8,213,000—	8,215,000 00
Gold Bars stamped..............		$3,2[illegible]2,319 18
Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage..............		$8,000,000 00

The following is a statement of the business at the office of the Assistant Treasurer, U. S., New-York, during the month of January:

RECEIPTS AND DISBURSEMENTS.

Jan. 1, 1861, by balance..............		$1,212,874 35
Receipts during the month:		
On account of Customs, in coin..............	$1,204,751 43	
On account of Patent Fees..............	5,040 65	
On account of Post-Office Department..............	183,905 94	
On account of Treasury Notes..............	7,544,000 00	
On account of Miscellaneous..............	47,601 39—	8,985,302 41
Total..............		$10,228,176 76
Payments:		
Treasury Drafts..............	7,453,628 52	
Post-office do..............	188,510 40—	7,642,138 92
Jan. 31, 1861, balance..............		$2,586,037 84
By Balance, Cr. Disbursing Accounts..............	$1,145,771 82	
By receipts during the month..............	2,200,327 44—	$3,346,099 26
To payments..............		1,741,953 59
Balance..............		$1,604,145 67
By Balance Cr., Interest Accounts....		$1,135,147 80
To Payments..............		1,041,268 48
Balance..............		$93,879 32
By Receipts for Customs in Jan. 1861.		$1,204,754 43
By Receipts for Customs in Jan. 1860.		3,091,231 09
Decrease in Jan. 1861..............		$1,886,476 07
By Balance Cr. Bullion and Expense Account for Assay Office..............		$495,514 98
By Coin Received during the Month..............	$8,071,686 74	
By Fine Bars Received during the Month..............		$8,071,686 74
Total..............		$8,567,201 72
To Payments in Coin....	$8,410,939 30	
To Payments in Fine Bars	15,863 72	
Balance..............		$140,398 70
By Coin in hand in Assistant Treasurer's Office.	$4,284,062 83	
By Coin in hand in Assay Office..............	630 831 63—	$4,914,894 46
By Fine Bars in Assay Office..............	$36,615 13	
By Unparted Bullion in Assay Office..............	202,513 00	
By Bullion at the Mint for Coinage..............	3,850,000 00—	$4,089,128 13
Total..............		$9,004,022 59
Less due Depositors..............		4,512,142 31
Balance..............		$4,491,880 28
Receipts for Customs in Treasury Notes this month..............		$849,338 90

Philadelphia Stock Board.

PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Stocks firm. Pennsylvania State Fives, 90⅞; Reading Railroad, 22¾; Morris Canal, 50⅛; Long Island Railroad, 10; Pennsylvania Railroad, 38¼. Sight Exchange on New-York par@⅛ ⅌ cent. prem.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been 90 bbls. Ashes, 9,896 bbls. Flour, 1,592 bushels Wheat, 300 bushels Corn, 400 bushels Barley, 2,530 bushels Oats, 1,010 bushels Malt, 1,364 pkgs. Provisions, 573 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Continue quiet at $5 for Pots, and $5 12½ for Pearls, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

COFFEE—Has been in fair request at full prices. Sales, 136 mats Java, at 16c.; 800 bags Maracaibo, at 13½c.@14c.; 936 bags Rio, at 11½c.@12¾c.; 200 bags Jamaica, at 12½c., usual terms; and 190 bags Jamaica, at 12½c., cash, ⅌ ℔. Stock of all kinds on hand this evening, 74 679 pkgs., including 18,188 mats and 950 bags Java, 51,112 bags Rio, 3 596 bags Maracaibo, 438 bags Jamaica, 221 bags Savanilla, and 174 bags Laguayra.

COTTON—Has been less freely purchased, but prices have been supported. Sales 2,200 bales, including about 1,000 bales *in transitu*.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	New-Orleans and Texas
Ordinary, ⅌ ℔........	9¼	9¼	9¼	9¼
Middling, ⅌ ℔........	12¼	12¼	12⅜	12⅜
Middling Fair, ⅌ ℔..	13	13	13⅛	14
Fair, ⅌ ℔............	13¾	13¾	13¾	14⅛

FLOUR AND MEAL.—State and Western Flour has been in more demand, especially for shipment, and prices of desirable lots have favored sellers. The reported transactions amount to 14,750 bbls., including superfine State at $5 20@$5 30, inferior to choice Extra State at $5 30@$5 55, chiefly at $5 35@$5 40; Superfine Western, at $5 20@$5 30; Extra Iowa, Wisconsin and Illinois, at $6 35@$6 20; Extra Indiana and Michigan, at $5 45@$6 30; inferior Extra Ohio, at $5 55@$5 60; round-hoop Extra Ohio, shipping brands, at $5 65@$5 80, ⅌ bbl.

Superfine State..............	$5 20	@$5 30
Extra State..............	5 30	@ 5 55
Superfine Western..............	5 20	@ 5 30
Extra Ohio, Wisconsin and Illinois...	5 35	@ 6 20
Extra Indiana and Michigan..........	5 45	@ 6 30
Inferior Extra Ohio..............	5 55	@ 5 60
Extra Ohio, round hoop, shipping bd.	5 65	@ 5 80
Extra Ohio, trade brands..............	5 85	@ 7 25
Fancy Genesee..............	5 60	@ 5 70
Extra Genesee..............	5 75	@ 7 25
Inferior to Choice Extra Missouri....	5 80	@ 7 25

Southern Flour is in limited request at previous prices. Sales since our last, of 1,300 bbls., in lots, at $5 70@$6 for very poor to good superfine Alexandria, Baltimore, &c., and $6 05@$7 25 for fancy to choice extra brands, ⅌ bbl. Canadian continues inactive, including inferior to very choice extra at $5 40@$7 25 ⅌ bbl. Sales 350 bbls. Rye Flour is quiet at $3 40@$4 20 for fine and superfine, ⅌ bbl. Corn Meal sells slowly at $3 for Western; $3 05@$3 10 for Jersey, and $3 50 for Brandywine ⅌ bbl. Buckwheat Flour is in demand at $1 87½@$2 12½ ⅌ 100 ℔s.

GRAIN—Wheat has been in fair request, chiefly for export, at steady prices. Sales have been made of 65,000 bushels, including White Western, $1 45@$1 50; ordinary to choice Red Western, at $1 32@$1 35; amber Iowa, at $1 28; Milwaukee Club at $1 25@$1 27; Northwestern Club part at $1 23; Chicago Spring, $1 18@$1 22; Red State at $1 30; very choice Red Long Island on private terms; and poor white California at $1 25 ⅌ bushel. Corn continues in demand at uniform rates. Sales have been made of 48,000 bush. at 69c.@70c. for sound old Mixed Western, in store and delivered; 67c.@68½c. for new do. do., from the railroad dépôt; 67c.@70c. for yellow Southern; and 70c.@74c. for poor to good white Southern, ⅌ bushel. Rye is quiet at from 67c.@73c. for Jersey and Northern, ⅌ bushel. Barley remains as last noticed; sales 500 bushels State at railroad dépôt, at 67½c. ⅌ bush. Oats are in demand, including Canada at 36c.@37c.; Western at 36c.@36½c., and State at 37c.@37½c., ⅌ bushel.

HAY—Sales of 450 bales North River were reported at 90c.@$1 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

HOPS—New continue quiet, yet steady at 24c.@32c. ⅌ ℔.

METALS—Have been neglected to-day; prices generally nominal.

NAVAL STORES—Resin inactive, including common, at $1 25@$1 27½ ⅌ 310 ℔s. Nothing really new in Tar or Crude Turpentine. Spirits Turpentine has been in demand, chiefly at 35½c.@37c. ⅌ gallon.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been in limited demand at former rates. Sales, 275 barrels in lots, including New Mess at $17 75@17 87½; and New Prime at $13 ⅌ bbl. Hogs continue in demand at 7¼c.@7½c. for Dressed, and 6½c.@6¾c. for Live, ⅌ ℔. Cut Meats are inactive, including Hams, at 8c.@8¾c.; and Shoulders at 6¼c.@6½c. ⅌ ℔. Bacon is more sought after, at 9¼c.@9¾c. ⅌ ℔. Lard continues in moderate demand at previous prices. Sales 285 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 10¼c.@10½c. ⅌ ℔. Beef is unchanged. Sales 150 bbls., at $8 25@$9 75 for repacked Western Mess; $10@$10 62½ for extra Western Mess; $5 50@$6 for Country Mess, ⅌ bbl. Prime Mess, $15@$17 ⅌ tce. Hams $12@$15 ⅌ bbl. Butter continues inactive at 14c.@19c. for State, and 10c.@15c. for Western, ⅌ ℔. Cheese is selling, in lots, at 8½c.@10¾c.

RICE—Has been in fair demand at steady rates. Sales have been made of 300 tcs., in lots, at $3 87½@$4 37½, chiefly at $3 87½@$4 12½, ⅌ 100 ℔s.

SEED—Clover is in less demand, and is heavy; sales 400 bags, chiefly at 8¼c. ⅌ ℔.

SPICES—Sales of 50 bags Sumatra Pepper, at 7½c., cash, ⅌ ℔.

SUGARS—Have been in good demand, partly for export, but at low prices. Sales have been made, to-day, of 1,450 hhds., chiefly Cuba, at 4¾c.@5½c., but including 425 hhds. do., in bond, for export; part at 4c. cash, per ℔.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 400 bbls., at 18¼c.@18½c. ⅌ gallon.

FREIGHTS—Produce has been more freely offered, and heavier engagements have been reported, chiefly for British ports, at our quotations: For Liverpool—Flour, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Wheat, in bulk and ship's bags, 11d.@11½d.; Corn, 10¾d.@11d. ⅌ bushel; Cotton, ⅜d.@13-32d. ⅌ ℔.; Resin, 3s. 3d.@3s. 6d. ⅌ 310 ℔s.; Bacon, 35s. ⅌ ton. For Glasgow—Flour, 3s. 6d. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@12½d. ⅌ bushel; Resin, 3s. 9d. ⅌ bbl; Lard, 37s. 6d. ⅌ ton. For London—Flour, 4s. ⅌ bbl.; Grain, 12d.@13d. ⅌ bushel; Bacon, 45s.; Lard, 45s.; Cheese, 50s. ⅌ ton. For Bristol—Tallow (80 hhds.) at 45s. ⅌ ton. For Havre—Pot Ashes at $10; Pearl Ashes and Rice at $12; Bark, $12; Wheat, in shippers' bags, 23c.; and a vessel was chartered for the same port at $10,000.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, FRIDAY, FEB. 1, 1861.

Amusements this Evening.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—MARTHA.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—RICHELIEU.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—THE SEVEN SISTERS.

WINTER GARDEN—A NEW WAY TO PAY OLD DEBTS—KATHARINE AND PETRUCHIO.

WALLACE'S THEATRE—THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE—A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES—VARIETY—NEW YORK AS IT IS—CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

BARNUM'S MUSEUM—Afternoon: LOVE AND ELOPEMENT. Evening—LADY OF ST. TROPEZ—WHAT IS IT?—SOUTH AFRICAN ABORIGINES.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S, Niblo's Saloon—ETHIOPIAN ENTERTAINMENTS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL—SONGS, DANCES, &c.

SCHAUS' GALLERY, No. 629 Broadway—CINDERELLA AND HER SISTERS.

The Times for California.

THE TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA, designed for circulation in Spanish America, California, Oregon, Washington, British Columbia and the Sandwich Islands, and embracing a complete Digest of American Events and Events in Europe during the past ten days, will be issued THIS (FRIDAY) MORNING, in readiness for the mail steamship *Ariel*, which sails for Aspinwall at 12 M. The Mail closes at the Post-office at 10 A. M. Price of the paper, in a stout wrapper, ready for mailing, 5 cents a copy. Agents will send in their orders as early as possible.

THE TIMES IN PROVIDENCE.—Mr. D. KIMBALL, No. 4 North Main-street, is our agent for the sale of the TIMES, and will serve our friends with our Daily, Semi-Weekly and Weekly editions.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The fears entertained in Washington that a serious collision was about to take place at Pensacola are gradually giving place to a belief that such a catastrophe has been avoided, and this belief is strengthened by the fact that no advices have been received from there, notwithstanding the necessary time has elapsed for the *Brooklyn* to make the voyage. There seems to be no doubt that both the *Brooklyn* and the *Macedonian* are instructed to aid the garrison of Fort Pickens to the last extremity. The rumored new misunderstanding between Gen. SCOTT and the President is now no longer doubted. It has grown out of the vacillating policy pursued by the President recently towards the Disunionists. Gen. SCOTT was yesterday before the Special House Committee appointed to investigate the matter of the threatened attack upon the Capital. He testified that, although there was no *positive* information of any conspiracy for that purpose, there was sufficient knowledge in possession of the Government to warrant the precautionary steps which had been taken. Col. HAYNE, it is understood, will present his communication to the President to-day. It is much the same as announced in the telegram from Charleston, published a few days ago. The Government of South Carolina proposes to purchase all the fortifications in Charleston harbor, provided the Administration will withdraw the garrison of Fort Sumter. As there is not the slightest probability that the proposition will be entertained, Col. HAYNE expects to leave Washington very soon.

Mr. SEWARD yesterday gave another expression to his views in regard to the condition of the country, on the occasion of the presentation by him to the Senate of the monster petition from the citizens of New-York, praying for some adjustment of the present difficulties. The petition is signed by 63,000 persons, and would, Mr. SEWARD stated, reach three times across the Senate Chamber. His remarks were of a conciliatory character, and recommended a resort to all legitimate methods of adjustment. He closed by advising the calling of a National Convention, in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution, at which a perfect understanding could be arrived, either for perpetual union or for peaceable separation. Mr. SEWARD was followed by Senator MASON, in a very violent and a very unreasonable speech, in which he accused the former of advocating coercion. Mr. SEWARD responded, and a somewhat lengthy colloquy ensued between the gentlemen. Messrs. DOUGLAS, HALE, WIGFALL and others followed, in probably the most interesting debate which has occurred thus far during the session of Congress. In the House a bill was presented by Mr MOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, to prevent the counterfeiting of private stamps, labels, etc. The Judiciary Committee was instructed to inquire whether Mr. CONWAY, of Kansas, has been legally elected to Congress. The Senate's amendments to the Deficiency bill were considered in Committee of the Whole. The one appropriating $300,000 for the establishment of a Naval coaling station at Chiriqui was debated for some time, but no vote was taken, the subject being referred to allow Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, to make a speech on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three. The speech is given in full in our columns.

The representatives of Bremen, Great Britain and Spain respectively have addressed communications to the State Department relative to the condition of affairs at Charleston, S. C., as regards the customs and the Federal Courts, asking what the course of the Government will be in certain contingencies. Mr. BLACK has very properly been guarded in his reply. He quotes from the law to show the jurisdiction of the General Government in the matter of duties, and declines to give any specific answer relative to such cases as may arise for the adjudication of the Federal Courts—alleging as a reason that each case will probably have its peculiar features, and that there is no necessity for providing for them in advance. As to the condition in which South Carolina has put the coast by the removal of the lights and buoys, and other acts of like character, public information, the Secretary says, will be given by the Treasury Department.

The Democratic State Convention, called to deliberate upon the critical condition of our national affairs, convened at Albany yesterday. Neither of the expected Ex-Presidents was present. Lieut. Gov. CHURCH was chosen temporary chairman. A resolution was adopted admitting all delegates and alternates claiming seats in the Convention, without determining any question of regularity or organization. The Tammany Convention retired for consultation, and subsequently left the Convention in disgust. Judge AMASA J. PARKER was chosen permanent chairman, and made a strong Union speech on taking his seat. The conclusion of the proceedings had not reached us at the time of going to press.

In the New-York State Senate, yesterday, Mr. McLEOD MURPHY gave notice of a bill to provide for the improvement of the Harlem River. In Committee of the Whole, the act making an appropriation for the purchase of arms for the State was made the special order for Saturday at 11½ o'clock. In the Assembly, the bill to amend the Charter of this City (transferring the Bureau for the Collection of Assessments to the Comptroller's Department) was debated at length, but no action taken. In Committee of the Whole, the bill in relation to the City of Utica was amended so as to make the Alderman subject to a fine of $100 who should vote for the incurring of any floating debt, and also making the Alderman personally responsible for expenditures for which he should vote, when there was no money in the city treasury to pay for them. (What a blessing such an enactment would be for New-York!) Mr. PIERCE presented the report of the Joint Committee on the Governor's Message relating to the Virginia resolutions. The report nominates David Dudley Field, Wm. Curtis Noyes, James S. Wadsworth, James C. Smith, Amaziah B. James, Erastus Corning, Addison Gardner, Greene C. Bronson and Wm. E. Dodge, Commissioners to the Convention proposed by Virginia to meet in Washington on the 4th instant, "to confer upon the complaints of any part of the country, and to suggest such remedies therefor as to them shall seem most fit and proper." It is provided, however, "that in thus acceding to the request of Virginia, it is not to be understood that this Legislature approves of the propositions submitted to them by the Legislature of Virginia." The report is signed by Messrs. HILLHOUSE and ABELL, of the Senate, and PIERCE, VARIAN, FINCH and CAMP, of the House. A minority report was also presented, declaring the manner of calling the proposed Convention unconstitutional, and, therefore, disapproving of the project. This report was signed by Senator J. McLEOD MURPHY and Assemblyman BINGHAM. The question was made the special order for this evening.

The Canadians do not like the interference of the English Courts with the case of ANDERSON, the fugitive slave. The Toronto *Leader* denounces it as an outrage upon a free people, which can never be submitted to.

The Pony Express, with San Francisco dates to Jan 12, passed Fort Kearney at 4 P. M. on Wednesday—four days behind time, owing to bad storms. The steamer *Cortez* left on the 11th, with passengers, treasure and freight for New-York. The specie list foots up $1,428,000 for New-York, and $18,000 for England. A. L. STOCKFLETH, Consul for Hamburg at San Francisco, had committed suicide, owing to extended pecuniary obligations, which he was unable to meet. The Lady Adams Company was involved by him to the extent of over $100,000. The markets were generally dull. The Legislature had transacted no business, owing to the failure of the Assembly to elect a Speaker. Both branches are understood to be strongly in favor of the Union, and opposed to secession in any form. The *Alert* had brought later advices from Honolulu and Japan. Interesting details are given of American shipping in the Pacific.

The mails by the steamship *Bohemian*, which arrived at Portland on Wednesday, reached this City last night. Our files of English journals, which are only one day later than those by the *Etna*, contain nothing of importance additional to what was telegraphed from Portland and published in yesterday's TIMES.

The Board of Councilmen met last evening and adjourned, for want of a quorum, to Monday evening next. The Board of Aldermen rejected a resolution offered by Alderman DAYTON, inviting the President of the United States elect to visit New-York on his way to Washington. A special committee was appointed to make investigations concerning the construction of the gate-houses for the new receiving reservoir, and the fourth annual report of the Central Park Commissioners was presented.

The Board of Charities and Corrections held their regular meeting yesterday. Nine thousand and thirty inmates are now at the institutions. Application has been made for $100,000, now urgently needed to supply the requirements of the Board. The annual report has been sent to the Legislature and Board of Supervisors, and is soon to be published.

The Oyer and Terminer yesterday adjourned *sine die*. In the General Sessions the Grand Jury presented the Mayor as a riotous person, who ought to be suppressed. JACOB MILLER, a German, was sent to State Prison for twelve years and three months, on a conviction of arson in the second degree. There was one acquittal on a charge of forgery, several prisoners were sent to the Penitentiary for petty offences, and the trial of a prisoner for rape was commenced and is still on. The Cheever Church controversy was again renewed before Justice BARNARD, at Chambers of the Supreme Court, in an attempt to secure the appointment of a Commissioner to take the testimony of the Pastor, now in Scotland. As both parties were hard to please, they were notified that they had until Friday, to agree upon the officers; and that if not settled then by argument of parties, the Court would take the responsibility of acting on behalf of each in the matter. At the Circuit of the Supreme Court, before Justice SUTHERLAND, judgment for $1,149 34 was rendered against GEORGE F. HAVEN, a member of the New-York Bar, the plaintiff claiming that the defendant obtained such sum from him by fraud. The plaintiff is a citizen of Kentucky, and the defendant was acting as his collecting agent and attorney in this City.

The Stock Market was unusually tame yesterday on the speculative Railway list, and lower on Treasury Bills and Tennessee State Stock. At the close, New-York Central was 79⅞, as against 80⅛ on Wednesday. The markets for Money and Exchange the same as on Wednesday.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, did not exceed 2,200 bales, part *in transitu*, at former prices. A more active inquiry prevailed for Flour and Wheat, at rising rates. Corn was less sought after, yet was firm. The transactions in Provisions, Metals, Molasses, Naval Stores, Hops, Hides, Leather, Oils, Spices and Whisky were light. Sugars, Rice, Coffee and Hay were in fair request. The Freight engagements were more extensive.

Secession and the Material Interests of the South.

The present price of the best of Southern State stocks shows the public estimate of the danger to which *property* in these States is exposed. We do not have to go far back to find quotations for Virginia Sixes at 115, 40 per cent. above the present price! The same bonds *ought* to be selling to-day at 110, and would, but for secession. So with Tennessee, the bonds of the former are selling at 74, the letter at 71. In other words the best of all kinds of Southern property, the bonds of the Sovereign States, for which the whole means of all the people in them are in honor pledged, has lost more than 25 per cent. of its value, owing to the apprehended political action of these States.

Twenty-five per cent. is too great a loss in an investment to have it repeated. But great fear exists that the excessive loss already suffered may yet be doubled or trebled. If Virginia secedes, her bonds will go to 50 cents in the dollar. In the disturbances that will certainly follow she cannot pay the interest on them if she would. To pay it in the best of times her people have to submit to taxation which is excessive, but which must be increased more than five-fold to incur the inevitable consequences of secession. Look at South Carolina. See what she is forced to do. Her debt is small, but if things there go on for a year as they have for three months past, she will let her interest lie over.

Such is the effect of secession on the best investments in the South. How is it with securities of a second class—shares and bonds in railroads? These are absolutely unsalable at almost any price; consequently all further progress of these works is brought to a dead stand. This is most unfortunate, as many of the Southern States are just in the full blow of their construction. Previous to the secession movement, the Southern States were getting from the Northern States and from Europe the means for their railroads as fast as they could show any claims to credit. Capital, though a most sensitive thing, is cosmopolitan. That of the world stands ready for the service of the person who bids highest, other things being equal. United with industry and skill, it carries man forward in his grand march. It is the *sine qua non* of progress. Thrown upon their own accumulations, a community would be a generation in accomplishing results, for which two or three years would be ample, using the capital of others. In the Western States, 10,000 miles of railroad have been constructed within ten years, which have cost $400,000,000, nearly the whole amount of which was supplied from the accumulations of the East of Europe. The profits of this investment in the increased value given to other kinds of property, and in causing other investments in lands, buildings, manufactures and commerce, have been three or four hundred per cent. greater than the cost of the railroads. In other words, the Western States, simply by the use of other people's money, have put into their pockets three or four times the amount. In addition, the loans are perpetual, at a low rate of interest, and will work for all time in adding to the marvelous results already accomplished.

Now if the Western States had been in relations of alienation or hostility to the Eastern, they would have hardly had the first mile of railroad, or a canal—not one-half their present population, nor one-tenth their wealth. All this is too plain to require demonstration. Their roads have been constructed, and the Southern States, which were about ten years behind, were taking their place. But instead of maintaining the relations that accomplished such wonders for the West, they are placing themselves in hostile attitudes to all mankind, that will cut them off from every particle of capital not their own, bring all their improvements to a full stop, paralyze all their industries, and leave them in a condition of the most pitiable exhaustion and prostration. Take the case of Texas, the people of which are now so rampant for secession. Of all Southern States she is most in need of capital, particularly to construct her public works. In her immense area, she has no navigable rivers, and is absolutely without the means of sending her produce to market. Twenty-five million of dollars spent in railroads in this State would add ten times this sum to the wealth of her people. With secession, not a dollar of this $25,000,000 can be had. Yet her people are rushing as madly towards secession as if there were some grand carnival. They apparently have not the slightest idea that all this is to produce any change in their relations to *capital*. They think they can destroy in a fit of mad sport the fair fabric of Government, and find it still shielding and protecting them when they recover from their debauch.

When the results of secession are seen, and they must speedily follow, there will be an awakening from this delirium, and in many parts of the country an intense reaction. The people of Texas have really no hostility to the Union, but have caught the wild impulse of secession, and while they are under its influence, they think it a fine thing to destroy our Government, fancying they can just as easily set up another. But when they find that destruction and reconstruction are not synonyms; that for the next ten years there are to be no more railroads built, no more capital coming in, no more credits given, then will they discover the mistakes they have committed, and gladly retrace their steps if they could.

We hear a great deal in the *Herald*, and other organs of disunion, of the wealth of the Southern States and their immense investment in public securities, recently estimated in the *Herald* at $750,000,000! They are hardly one-tenth this amount. With the exception of South Carolina and Georgia, nearly all the railroads of the South have been built with Northern or European capital. To construct the railroads of Virginia, that State has issued Bonds to the amount of more than $35,000,000, the greater part of which are held in the Northern States and abroad. Without such aid, her people could have hardly constructed their first road. The Missouri railroads have been constructed by the creation of a debt of nearly $30,000,000. Those of Tennessee by a State debt of some $16,000,000. The Railroads of North Carolina have, with two exceptions, been built with the proceeds of State Bonds. The Florida railroads have been constructed chiefly with the proceeds of her *internal improvement* Bonds. The State of Louisiana has also made large issues to her railroads. The means for building the Mobile and Ohio Railroad, the great work of Alabama, were very largely drawn from England. In fact, nearly the whole Southern system has been built with the proceeds of bonds sold at the North and in Europe, not a dollar of which could have been sold with the present secession movement threatening. Virginia has only partially executed her system, and must sell $10,000,000 more bonds to complete it. North Carolina is in a similar predicament; so is South Carolina; so is Louisiana; so is Tennessee,—and so are other Southern States. If the works assisted by these States must stop, how much more those based entirely upon private means or the credit of companies. For every hundred dollars that Virginia raises to-day she pays thirty, in addition to interest. If secession be such an excellent remedy, the material salvation of the Southern States and the stepping-stone to a new era of commercial greatness and wealth, why is it that the great thermometer of public opinion, the price of their securities, is so much depressed? Why should not those of New-York and Massachusetts share the same fate? If the South is as rich as is claimed, and has confidence in herself, why does she suffer her credit to be destroyed by the mere apprehensions for the future? But she has no means sufficient to carry forward her enterprises, and, henceforward, if she continues the secession movement, no credit. As for strength, how idle is it for a people to boast of this attribute, who cannot, with their own means, place their products, upon which they depend for their very existence, one foot beyond their own soil, but every year must intrust their whole wealth to those whom they affect to treat as their bitterest foes, to be taken to foreign countries and returned again in forms fitted for use! The North has yet done nothing to forfeit this confidence. Can the South say as much?

THE DUTY OF MISSOURI.—The St. Louis *Democrat* is alarmed at finding the currents of Mississippi traffic reversed. Cotton, it says, is crowding northward from the Gulf States to such an extent that all the railroads are overtasked to carry it, and the warehouses at Cairo are gorged with masses of the staple, which have to await the extension of railroad facilities Eastward. This it not only recognizes as a type of what is to be, so long as the Southern movement perseveres in its present direction, but as containing also the promise of a permanent change in the channels of trade. The Secessionists have, in other words, achieved the miracle of making the Mississippi run up stream.

The real moral of the fable the *Democrat*, unhappily, misses. St. Louis has grown with a swift prosperity, only rivaled by the growth of Chicago. It is the creature of the Mississippi steamboat trade; the necessary *entrepôt* of New-Orleans; and if the normal movement of internal trade had been undisturbed by the reckless ambition of Disunionists, it must have continued for a half a century to come in the enjoyment of this opulent progress and expansion. But from the moment the direction of trade is permanently altered, and tends up instead of down the great valley, and along the Ohio, and across the States which reach from the Mississippi to the lakes, St. Louis sinks at once from a commercial capital to a provincial town; and while it will still share largely in the business of the Northern Mississippi, and engross that of the Missouri and the Plains, it will experience a sudden pause, in a career otherwise of uninterrupted advancement. And for this ill-fortune the town will have to thank the plotters and contrivers of disunion.

There is too much of calculating foresight at St. Louis to shut the popular eyes to this great fact. There is, indeed, less question about the attitude that State is likely to assume at this crisis, than about the intention of any other border State. Its interests are all averse from Slavery. Unlike the Gulf States, it has interests of infinitely greater value than those of compulsory labor; and which cannot continue in the presence of coming events to coexist with it. The only condition upon which Missouri can hope to retain its actual position, and continue its progress, is to unite its destinies with the Free States; and share in that new and splendid impulse which they will receive from the solution of the Slavery question, and the restoration of national thought, enterprise and energy to their natural channels.

A METROPOLITAN HEALTH COMMISSION.—The bill introduced last Tuesday by Senator MANIERRE, entitled "an Act relating to the Public Health of the Metropolitan Police District," will be hailed with hope by every citizen who is anxious for clean streets, the prompt removal of ashes and garbage, a perfect system of registration for births, deaths and marriages, the due observance of quarantine regulations, and the immediate separation of patients afflicted with contagious diseases from contact with the healthy population. The bill proposes to effect all these much-needed reforms in a manner at once simple and reliable, by substituting for the cumbrous and corrupt machinery of the City Inspector's Department, as at present organized, a Board to consist of nine Commissioners, having all the requisite authority of law, and a jurisdiction equal to that of the Metropolitan Police District.

All who have observed the unspeakably filthy and wretched condition of our streets, will need no argument to convince them that any change from the present system—or rather want of system—can scarcely fail to be an improvement. The City Inspector's Department has for years been perverted from its legitimate functions, and made a mere sinecure-hospital for the wounded and needy followers of whatever political combination wielded its power,—this main object being only departed from now and again, whenever it was thought safe or practicable to put through some gigantic scheme for plundering the Corporation by giving out contracts for street-cleaning or removing offal to men who invariably neglected to do the work, though never omitting to draw the full amount, and sometimes much more than the full amount, of their stipulated compensation.

As to the manner in which the members of the Metropolitan Health Commission should be appointed, opinions may very fairly differ; as also in regard to the number of Commissioners most likely to form an active and harmoniously-working Board. The bill introduced by Senator MANIERRE provides, we see, for an unpaid Commission to consist of nine; but there are many citizens who have attentively watched the proceedings of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, who believe that the objects of the bill would be much more effectually secured by limiting the number of its administrators to four, and giving to each member a salary in some proportion adequate to his sacrifice of time and attention. Unpaid Commissions, we believe, are always the dearest in the end; but with these errors of detail remedied, the bill is an excellent one, and should be passed as speedily as possible.

AN ACCOUNT MIS-STATED.—The moral rectitude of stealing the property of a debtor to set off a doubtful indebtedness has never been sanctioned by casuists. At the South, however, logical and ethical regularity is not always consulted; and if we find the Milledgeville, (Ga.) *Recorder* producing as a fair counterpoise to the theft of Fort Pulaski and the Augusta Arsenal, some hundreds of thousands of acres of public lands relinquished by Georgia, and ships and arms abandoned, we can only accept the argument as a creditable act of grace. Shame has not wholly departed where extenuation, however irrational, is thought of.

But if the claim of Georgia to the public domain and the Federal property be determinable by the ratio of her Congressional representation to the whole membership of the House, there are one or two other results to which the same arithmetical test can hardly apply. Georgia is debtor to the Union for something more than her late booty. To speak of merely material interests, there is a tolerably bulky national debt incurred, upon the assumption of Georgia continuing with the other States to fulfill her constitutional engagements; her share of which will have to be paid either by her or for her. This obligation may be added to the debit side of the Fort Pulaski account, and with it others less reducible to figures.

For the safety, the progress, the prosperity, which have carried her to the foremost rank of Southern Commonwealths; for the removal of the Indians from the most fertile portion of her soil to reserves on the further side of the Mississippi; for the invention and introduction of mechanical improvements, which have facilitated her manufacturing and agricultural development; for mediums of frequent commercial intercourse, without which the profit of her railroad system would not have been what it is; for these and other benefits of Federal Union, Georgia is its debtor; and in disowning them is guilty of a repudiation only second in shame to that of Mississippi. The *Recorder* should obtain leave to withdraw and amend its bill by the introduction of a thousand good and valid charges of this character.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS AND EUROPEAN EMPIRICISM.—English and European journals have never been distinguished for an intimate acquaintance with localities in this country, nor for very lucid ideas respecting the machinery of our Government. A paper published not many miles from Liverpool, gravely announced to its readers, not long since, that South Charleston had gone out of the Union, and that Georgia, Mobile and Alabama would probably soon follow her. The same journal, in concluding its remarks, breathed a fervent editorial prayer, conjuring General Dred Scott, whom it styles the "Commander-in-Chief of the American forces," to prompt and energetic action, that the spread of secession may be arrested.

The above is not the only hint which comes from over the water. The Parisian journals shorten their *feuilletons* by an inch or so, to make room for suggestions touching the possible salvation of the Union; the Spanish papers cease for the moment their grave grumbling on generalities, to give vent to one great groan over the sad spectacle presented by the scattered stars of our national banner, and to comment on the inevitable fate of all Republics.

Without intending to unkindly reject all this sympathy and advice, we must state our conviction that it is offered prematurely. This Republic of ours is not yet disrupted, and it is just possible that it may survive when the several sovereignties now condoling with it shall have crumbled. The face of the earth is convulsed by earthquakes and rent by physical revolutions, yet the globe moves on for all that. Trials and troubles are the natural processes of development; every nation has been called upon to undergo them, nor should ours look for an exemption. But we can very well spare the suggestions so plentifully showered from abroad, especially when they come from sources which have no rightful comprehension of the genius of our Government.

POSTHUMOUS LOYALTY TO THE CONSTITUTION.—One after the other the seceding States have resolved to perpetuate the Constitution of the United States; and if a Confederation of the retiring sovereignties be formed, to adopt that charter in its entirety as the organic law. This tribute to the excellence of the Constitution is noteworthy and gratifying. It shows that whatever the reasons for the actual attitude of the South may prove to be, when time shall unveil them, no defect of wisdom or foresight in the framers of this instrument is to be inferred; but rather that the perfection of the labor was such that these States are jealous of too lavishly sharing them; or that a scheme intended to secure a more perfect union and insure the blessings of liberty, can, in their opinion, only be realized through disunion, and in a community composed exclusively of masters and slaves. What will probably puzzle posterity about the business, is the fact that the whole history of the country, while it was a unit, exhibited a constant fidelity of the North to all its engagements, and an equally constant endeavor of the retiring States, who now accept it as their infallible guide, to escape from its obligations, and to secure judicial interpretations, which utterly perverted and defeated its beneficent purposes. The loyalty of these people will date from the epoch when such subversive efforts have proved successful.

AN INCENDIARY DOCUMENT PRESENTED.—The Grand Jury of the Court of General Sessions made a presentment, yesterday, denouncing the late incendiary message of His Honor the Mayor, as a document calculated and aiming to pander to the worst passions of the most dangerous classes in our City, and deserving the reprehension of all honest and law-abiding men.

In expressing this as their opinion, the Grand Jury—with all respect be it said—tell us nothing new. But what remedy do they propose by their presentment? In what shape is the indictment of our civic Chief Magistrate as a public nuisance to be framed? When a soap-boiling factory or noxious slaughter-house is presented, the City Inspector thereupon calls forth his men and proceeds to abate the offensive institutions. But we know no law to suppress a "presented" Mayor—no form of indictment that can reach such an offence as the late annual message transmitted by Mayor WOOD to the Common Council. Perhaps the District-Attorney can enlighten us upon this point, and if so, we ask his early attention to the subject.

Amusements.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Last evening DONIZETTI'S "Lucretia Borgia" was played for the purpose of introducing Signorina ELENA to a New-York public—or to that very small portion of a New-York public which experiences the fashionable necessity of attending the opera; a necessity which we may here add seems to be less pressing this season than at any other period in our recollection. The opera has been sung better, both by the artists whom we know, and by many representatives of the *heroine*. Signorina ELENA—the *débutante*—we are informed, labored under an attack of indisposition which was sufficient, under ordinary circumstances, to justify her withdrawal from the programme, but business being in a critical condition, she sang, and perhaps did great injustice to herself. We shall reserve our opinion for another occasion, briefly stating that Signorina ELENA is a lady of prepossessing appearance, who evidently is familiar with the business of the stage, and everything else, except voice, that a *prima donna* depends on.

Signor SUSINI was out of voice, and Signor STEFANI exceeded himself in certain outbursts which were not altogether musical. The celebrated trio was probably sung worse on this occasion than on any other representation of the present century.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.—To-night FLOTOW'S charming opera of "Martha" will be played, with COLSON, PHILLIPS, BRIGNOLI, SUSINI and COLLETTI—the best cast the opera has ever had in this country—in the principal parts.

The Jackalow Case.

TRENTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Mr. GRANDIN concluded his argument in the Jackalow Case to day on the part of the defence. He was followed on the same side by Mr. VORHEES. Mr. VORHEES contended that the reason why the Government did not first try the indictment for murder, was because they knew they could not sustain it. He contended that the Government had not proved that a robbery had taken place. They failed to prove that the money taken from JACKALOW belonged to the LEETES. They had failed to identify the money, and the defence was not compelled to show how the prisoner came by it until it was proven that he got it wrongfully. He concluded with an eloquent appeal to the jury to be right before they cast the fatal die. He was followed by Col. CANNON, who said the defence had not shown why the sloop *Spray*, after she had started on her home trip, was afterwards seen going in a contrary direction, and far beyond the point she started from. He said, he did not expect a conviction on all the indictments; they had been drawn up to meet the evidence. At the adjournment he had not concluded. The Judge will charge the jury to-morrow afternoon.

The Canada Fugitive Slave Case.

THE ACTION OF THE ENGLISH COURT.

TORONTO, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 31.

Much feeling exists in consequence of the action of the English Court in the Fugitive Slave Extradition case. The *Leader*, the Government organ, to-day says that it is an unprecedented interference with the rights of a free people, and that Canada will not surrender her rights in obedience to the writ of an English Court.

Destructive Fire.

JAMESTOWN, N. Y., Thursday, Jan. 31.

A terrible fire occurred here last night, burning over thirty places of business, including the Allan House, Chautauque County and Jamestown Bank, and Hawley's block. The papers, books and funds of the Bank were all saved. Loss from $150,000 to $200,000. The fire broke out at about 11½ o'clock, in BISHOP & SON'S store, and is supposed to have been the act of an incendiary.

Fire at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The stove-works of WOOD, HUBBELL & CO., were damaged by fire this morning to the amount of from four to five thousand dollars. Fully insured.

Railway Detention at the East.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The *Bohemian's* mails, with the newspaper-bags of the Associated Press, left by this morning's train. There is much railway detention, caused by the drifting of the snow. The Portland train was four hours late last night, and the New-York morning train nearly five hours. The 3 P. M. train from New-York will arrive at noon to-day. Weather clear and cold.

The Great Western Railway Traffic.

HAMILTON, C. W., Thursday, Jan. 31.

An unprecedented amount of through traffic is beginning to pass over the Great Western Railway from St. Louis and other Western and Southern points, caused to a great extent, it is understood, by the secession troubles. The Great Western Railway has ample stock and facilities, and was never in a better condition for doing a large business.

Crew of the Schooner Matchless.

NORFOLK, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The brig *Amos M. Roberts*, Capt. COLSON, of Belfast, Maine, arrived in Hampton Roads, brings Capt. HINKLY and crew of the schooner *Matchless*, of New-London, from Rio Grande del Sur bound to New-York, sunk off the Brazil Coast Nov. 27, and a total loss.

FROM THE STATE CAPITAL.

A Forced Adjournment of the Senate—The Virginia Resolutions in the House—Nine Commissioners—Five that mean something, and Four that don't—The Democratic Convention—The Senatorship, &c., &c.

From Our Own Correspondent.

ALBANY, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

The outsiders monopolize the attention here to-day—Tweddle Hall and the Democratic Convention making a very strong diversion from the Capital and the Legislature.

The Senate was unable to hold a quorum, and so per force adjourned early, without having done any business except to receive a few petitions, reports, etc.

In the House it was General Orders, and you know what a dull story that is.

The session was relieved, however, toward the close, by the presentation of the report of the Committee to whom was referred the Virginia resolves, which I annex:

The Joint Committee to which was referred the resolutions of the General Assembly of Virginia, after a deliberate consideration of the subject to which they relate, submit the following preamble and resolutions:

Whereas, The State of Virginia, by resolutions of her General Assembly, passed the 19th instant, has invited such of the Slaveholding and non-Slaveholding States as are willing to unite with her, to meet at Washington on the 4th of February next, to consider and if practicable agree on some suitable adjustment of our National difficulties, and

Whereas, The people of New-York, while they hold the opinion that the Constitution of the United States, as it is, contains all needful guarantees for the rights of the States, are nevertheless ready at all times to confer with their brethren upon all alleged grievances, and to do all that can justly be required of them to allay discontent; therefore,

Resolved, That

David Dudley Field,
Wm. Curtis Noyes,
James S. Wadsworth,
James C. Smith,
Amaziah B. James,
Erastus Corning,
Addison Gardner,
Greene C. Bronson,
Wm. E. Dodge,

be and are hereby appointed Commissioners on the part of this State to meet Commissioners from other States in the City of Washington, on the 4th day of February next, or so soon thereafter as Commissioners shall be appointed by a majority of the States of the Union, to confer with them upon the complaints of any part of the country, and to suggest such remedies therefor as to them shall seem fit and proper; that the said Commissioners shall at all times be subject to the control of this Legislature.

Resolved, That in thus conceding to the request of Virginia, it is not to be understood that this Legislature approves of the propositions submitted by the General Assembly of that State; or concedes the propriety of their adoption by the proposed Convention; but while adhering to the position she has heretofore occupied, New-York will not reject an invitation to a conference which, by bringing together the men of both sections, holds out the possibility of an honorable settlement of our national difficulties, and the restoration of peace and harmony to the country.

Resolved, That the Governor be requested to transmit a copy of the foregoing resolutions to the Executives of the several States, and also to the President of the United States, and to inform the Commissioners without delay of their appointment.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be transmitted to the Honorable the Senate, with a request that they concur therein.

THOMAS HILLHOUSE, of the Senate.
D. H. ABELL, BENJAMIN F. CAMP,
GEORGE F. PIERCE, GEORGE W. VARIAN,
MARTIN FINCH. Assembly.

Mr. J. M. MURPHY, of the Senate, and Mr. BINGHAM, made a minority report, taking substantially the ground that the Convention contemplated a change in the Constitution—that it was not a body to be recognized as vested with any such power, and therefore could not be held legally, and hence was as revolutionary in its inception as the secession Conventions of the Southern States, and for the additional reason that such a Convention could not possibly accomplish any good results, the minority deprecate the appointment of Commissioners.

On the reading of the reports, Mr. FULLERTON, of Orange, moved that they be made the special order for Tuesday evening, and another gentleman suggested Wednesday evening, as being a more fitting time. Finally it was settled to discuss them to-morrow evening, and to hold a special session for that purpose.

Many of the members openly express their dissent from the conclusions of the majority report, and I look to see it rejected in one or both Houses. There is a growing repugnance to any clap-trap negotiations between the sections. The public mind is settling down to one of two things—either to enforce the laws, or else to provide for a peaceful division of the household effects and a mutual agreement to separate from bed and board. The theory of compromising is growing to have but a mighty slim chance of adoption.

The Democratic Union-savers are in full blast. You never saw such a Convention—or I never did, and I believe I have attended all that have been held since the days when PETER CAGGER took possession of the party machinery, and by adroitly fostering a row between the parties of New-York, managed to neutralize the influence and position of that Democratic stronghold.

The Convention to-day differs from the later run of such gatherings, in that it is composed of more prominent men than usually turn up. Brains, not muscle, seems to have been the edict sent out with the call, and there has been, I confess, a very respectable response.

The session this morning was only for a preliminary organization, but you know this is always an event in a Democratic caucus, as on the organization frequently depends the character of the after proceedings.

As usual—how easy it is to write as usual, when you are writing of a New-York delegation—as usual, the New-Yorkers first managed to monopolize the attention of the rural districts with an opening disputation about the respective claims of Tammany and Mozart. There was a noisy scene, as you may well imagine, when the rival houses of York came in collision. Noisy beyond compare, and beyond compare belligerent. The Convention, however, took possession of the question at the outset, and determined the order of admission almost before the combatants had squared for the fight. As usual, of late years, it was decided that both parties should be let in, and enjoy equal privileges. This was carried by a very decisive vote.

Tammany asked leave to withdraw for consultation, and leave was granted. This has become to be the regular tactics with the representatives of the old Wigwam. They retired for consultation last Fall, and soon after regained their prestige, though they concluded to resume their plans. Consultation and democracy are not even first cousins, and they never go together. A Democrat must acquiesce or fight. He may do either with impunity. But he must never temporise. If he does, he loses caste both ways—first for not being regular, and second for being a coward. Pluck and subserviency appear to be held in equal estimation.

Tammany to-day showed pluck. She not only retired for consultation, but she resolved, and according to her resolve, her delegates took the first train of cars for home—shaking off the dust of the Democratic Convention, and going back to their constituents to drill and prepare for war. It was literally a "swearing train" that carried them down to the great Metropolis—never more to return until they had wiped out in blood and disaster the stigma of to-day.

"More power to them," say I.

The outside attendance on the Legislature is almost as great as that of the Convention. There has been a call gave out to the wire workers, and every man that "owns a member" has brought him in. Each member of Assembly has a half dozen for a bodyguard, while Senators are favored with a score at least. There is not a little restiveness under this kind of pressure, and a disposition to rebel, that threatens to be serious. Members are not at all willing to have the little strap put on the fetlock. They have read the Rarey system, and learned how fatal a mistake it is to permit the first movement in the fracas.

The caucus is called for Saturday night—very much to the indignation of the wire-pullers, who had calculated on settling the matter between churches next Sunday. LEO.

Marine Disaster.

BOSTON, Thursday, Jan 31.

The ship *Granite*, from Callao, bound for Hampton Roads, sunk at sea, but we have no date when the disaster occurred. Her crew have arrived at Baltimore.

Receipts of Grain at Belleville, C. W.

TORONTO, Thursday, Jan. 31.

It is estimated that the receipts of grain in Belleville, C. W., during the past few days, will average 100,000 bushels per day. Prices prevalent in Toronto to-day are $1 23@$1 17 for white Winter, and $1@$1 03 for Spring.

Arrivals in the City.

Commodore Stockton, of N. J.; Rev. G. D. Boardman, of Rochester; F. Billings, of San Francisco; O. P. Billings, of Boston; L. Abbott, of the U. S. Navy; A. McReynolds, of Michigan, and G. T. Danforth, of Baltimore, are at the Astor House.

Judge Allen, of Watertown; E. A. Turpin, U. S. Consul to Venezuela, S. A.; Col. Seawell, of the U. S. A.; Luther Wright and family, of Oswego; C. M. Cespedes, of Manzailla, Cuba, and J. T. Barrett, of Texas, are at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

Lieut. McArson, of the Navy; J. Gilles, of Boston; J. T. Nolan, of Baton Rouge, La.; Rev. Randall Ward, of England; S. W. Payson, of Boston; P. D. Tiffany, of St. Louis, and B. Fisch and lady, of Paris, are at the Fifth-avenue Hotel.

C. M. Fletcher, of the Navy; W. S. Merrill, of the Army, and Capt. J. B. Friskie, of California, are at the Metropolitan Hotel.

Col. A. B. Brewster, of Washington, and B. Dudley, of Buffalo, are at the Union-place Hotel.

P. G. Washington, of Washington, D. C., Dr. Wescott and lady, of Pensacola, are at the endon Hotel.

DEMOCRATIC STATE CONVENTION.

Both the Delegations from New-York Admitted.

RETIREMENT OF TAMMANY.

Organization—Speeches of Hon. Amasa J. Parker and Ex-Governor Seymour.

Albany, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Convention assembled at 11 o'clock at Tweddle Hall.

At 11½ o'clock Peter Cagger called the Convention to order, on the part of the State Committee.

Mr. Driggs, of New-York, nominated ex-Gov. Church, of Orleans, as temporary Chairman. Carried with loud applause.

On taking the Chair, Mr. Church said: Gentlemen of the Convention—I return to you my sincere thanks for the honor conferred on me in selecting me to preside temporarily over the deliberations of this Convention. Although we have been called together as the members of a political organization, we have not come here as political partisans, or for the advantage of any party purpose whatever. Our beloved country is in imminent peril, and we have assembled, I trust, in a spirit of patriotism and fraternal regard to contribute something by advice and influence in restoring peace to the country, and preserving and perpetuating this glorious heritage, bequeathed to us by our Revolutionary sires. I beg to invoke, gentlemen of the Convention, on your part, that spirit of conciliation and forbearance which animated our fathers when they laid the foundation of our Government, and which should ever characterize the proceedings of those who are engaged in so patriotic and holy a purpose. Gentlemen of the Convention, what is your further pleasure.

The following temporary Secretaries were appointed: Henry McClusky, of Kings; John A. Griswold, of Rensselaer; Dr. A. White, of Cayuga; H. A Reeves, of Suffolk; E. O. Perrin, of Kings.

Judge Gray, of Chemung, expressed the hope before proceeding with the roll-call, or deciding upon contested seats, no delegate sent here by a constituency will be excluded. All were aware that in the City of New-York two sets of delegates have been elected, and he desired to settle that affair with all harmony. He understood that in former times, in the Conventions of 1859 and 1860, the regularity of the respective organizations was settled on. He did not propose to interfere with anything that had been settled by those Conventions, or to settle anew any question of regularity. His purpose was to keep out of this Convention any matter of dispute; any question calculated to disturb its harmony. He therefore offered the following:

Resolved, That, without intending to impair the decisions of previous Conventions, which have determined the organization at Tammany Hall to be the regular organization of the Democratic Party in the City of New-York, this Convention, in the present great public exigency, and the peculiar nature and objects of this body, deem it expedient to admit to seats all the delegates and alternates from the City of New-York, and other Districts and Counties of the State.

Judge Dean, of New-York, moved to strike out the first part of the resolution. It was of no consequence to this Convention what former Conventions had done. He came here to represent no party organization. He wanted, in this Convention, to keep out every disturbing element. [Applause.]

Elisha Purdy called the gentleman to order. His seat is contested.

Loud cries of order and cries for Dean.

The Chair decided that the gentlemen whose seats were contested had no right to address the Convention.

Mr. Dean—Then the gentleman from New-York, whose seat is contested, has no right to raise a point of order.

After some excitement the previous question was demanded and ordered.

Arphaxed Loomis, of Herkimer, called for a division on the question.

The first part of the resolution, relating to regularity, was put to vote, but before the roll was finished, Judge Gray, as a settlement of the difficulty, asked unanimous consent to offer the following:

Resolved, That in the judgment of this Convention, in view of the present public exigency and peculiar nature and objects of this body, it is expedient to admit to seats all delegates and alternates, who may have been sent here without entering into or determining any question of regularity or organization, or prejudicing thereby the decisions of any previous Democratic Conventions, as to the questions of organization.

Loud applause followed the reading of this resolution, which was adopted unanimously amid deafening cheers.

August Belmont asked leave for the Tammany delegation to retire for consultation.

Judge Dean said that Mozart did not wish to retire for one moment from a Convention, called for such patriotic purposes. [Loud applause.]

Credentials were handed in.

The following Committee was appointed on Permanent Organization: Chancellor Walworth, of Saratoga; J. B. Skinner, of Wyoming; Willard Johnson, of Oswego; Dennis McCarthy, of Onandaga; Edmond Driggs, of Kings.

The following Committee on Credentials was appointed: T. H. Houghtaling, of Cayuga; R. A. Cushing, of Montgomery; C. W. Armstrong, of Albany; Eli Cook, of Erie, and Joseph R. Flanders, of Franklin.

The Convention took a recess till 3½ o'clocks.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The Convention reassembled at 4 o'clock.

The body of the hall was filled with over 700 delegates and alternates, and the galleries densely packed. A large number of ladies were present.

Hon. R. H. Walworth reported the following permanent officers of the Convention:

For President—Hon. Amasa J. Parker, of Albany.

For Vice-Presidents—First District—Charles O Conor, James Wadsworth, Gilbert Dean and August Belmont. Second District—John H. Brower, Gouverneur Kemble, Samuel J. Wilkin and George Thompson. Third District—Erastus Corning, James S. Thayer, S. Sherwood, Day Christopher and L. Kerstead. Fourth District—Alonzo C. Paige, Bishop Perkins, William Coleman and John D. Willard. Fifth District—Horatio Seymour, Samuel L. Edwards, William C. Crain and Geo. W. Bond. Sixth District—Hiram Gray, Henry Stevens, Charles Stebbins and John H. Prentiss. Seventh District—Peter Zawger, Charles H. Carroll, Jacob Gould and John McGee. Eighth District—Heman J. Redfield, Frederick Martin, Geo. Palmer and Thomas A. Osborne.

Secretaries—First District, Samuel J. Tilden and Nelson Taylor; Second District, E. O. Perrin and Jacob W. Elseffer; Third District, John A. Griswold and Cornelius W. Armstrong; Fourth District, Halsey R. Wing and Frazier Spraker; Fifth District, L. B. Sylvester and James A. Clark; Sixth District, Dr. A. White and Ira Crane; Seventh District, George Hastings and E. M. Adnerson; Eighth District, Louis Jones Peck and C. Fitch Bissell.

Hon. Stephen Clark, of Albany, and Sherburne B. Piper, of Niagara, were appointed a Committee to conduct the permanent President to the chair.

As Judge Parker appeared on the stand, he was received with loud and earnest applause. When order was restored, he addressed the Convention as follows:

Gentlemen: I am deeply sensible of the honor conferred by being called to preside over your deliberations, and in the discharge assigned me, I rely both on your indulgence and support. In the deep gloom which hangs over our beloved country, I look upon this large assembly, and feel that there is still hope. I find myself surrounded by men of known character and tried integrity, many of whom have devoted a large portion of their lives to the best interests of the country. You represent, gentlemen, not only all the material interests of this great State, but also its high moral qualities, its sense of justice, its patriotism and its devotion to the preservation of the Union. This Convention has been called with no view to mere party objects. It only looks to the great interests of the State. We meet here conservative men, conservative representatives, who have differed among themselves as to measures of governmental policy, ready, all of them, I trust, to sacrifice such differences upon the altar of the common country. He can be no true patriot who is not ready to yield his own prejudices, to surrender a favorite theory, and to clip ever from his own party platforms, where such omission may save the country from ruin, otherwise inevitable. The promptness with which you have assembled here to take counsel together in the most trying hour, is an evidence of the deep feeling which pervades the community, and a determination of the people to provide some remedy for existing and threatened evils—alarmed at finding the cherished Union crumbling to atoms, the people you represent, inspired by the same spirit of patriotism, and governed by one impulse, will speak through you their sentiments and will look to your action with the deepest interest. They expect much from the wisdom of your counsels. While our people are ready at the call of duty, as history has abundantly shown, to peril their lives for the defence of the honor, prosperity, and flag of the Union, they look with horror upon the direful calamity of civil war. They shrink back aghast at the idea of repeating in this enlightened age that first great crime of man, the staining of hands with a brother's blood. The people of the State demand a peaceful settlement of the questions that have led to disunion. They have the right to insist that there shall be conciliation, concession and compromise. While yet the pillars of our political temple lie scattered on the ground, let them be used to reconstruct the edifice. The popular sentiment is daily gathering strength, and will overwhelm in its progress alike those who seek to shun it on the frail plank of party platforms and those who labor to pervert it to mere party advantage. If those who were intrusted with political power will not act in accordance with the pervading question to direct the vote of the people, their voice will be omnipotent here; and if it be raised in time may be effectual elsewhere. Soaring above all questions of political party, I am sure your deliberations will be conducted with harmony and dignity, and be worthy the solemnity and importance of the occasion.

Loud applause followed the delivery of this address.

Mr. Townsend, of Kings, moved to amend the resolution offered by Mr. Darcy, in the morning, inviting the Democratic members of the Senate and Assembly to seats on the floor, by striking out the word "Democratic."

Mr. Darcy opposed the amendment, as it will admit the Republican legislators to seats on the floor. [Applause.]

A. B. Johnson, of Utica, opposed the amendment on the ground of inconvenience.

Mr. Grant, of Oswego, moved to amend by inserting the word "Union" in place of "Democratic." Agreed to.

Mr. Callicott moved to further amend by striking out the word "Union" and substituting all Democratic members, also those who sympathize with the objects of the Convention, and to include the State officers. Agreed to, and the resolution as amended was adopted.

Mr. Ludlow called up the resolution for a Committee of two from each Judicial District on Resolutions.

A. B. Johnson said, although a very old man, he was young in such assemblages as this. He had been but four times in a Convention such as this. The first time was when the British sacked Washington, and the Democratic Party did all it could to avenge the outrage. The second time was when the Democracy of Oneida met, on the agitation of the United States Bank question, to support Gen. Jackson. [Loud applause.] The third time was at the Baltimore Convention which nominated Martin Van Buren, who was then a Northern man with Southern principles, or a Northern man who was prepared to give the South equal privileges and advantages with the North in the common Confederacy. He said thus much to explain what he had to submit on the questions agitating the country. Mr. Johnson then proceeded elaborately to discuss the questions involved in the present controversy, and to protest against the Republican policy as heretofore indicated by that Party. He concluded as follows: "Finally, if Congress and our States cannot or will not win back our Southern brethren, let us, at least part from them as friends and then, possibly, if peace shall, as I suppose it, show the departed States that in leaving the Union they have only deserted a happy home, they may be willing to sue us to re-admit them, or if they shall find permanent separation more desirable than Union, we may still exist together as useful and profitable neighbors, assisting each other when either is threatened with injustice from the nations of Europe, and the two sections, instead of wasting their time and energies quarreling with each other about Slavery, will at least have more time to severally employ all their energies in seeking their own prosperity in their own way."

Mr. Ludlow's resolution was adopted, and the following Committee appointed: First District—Samuel J. Tilden and Judge Gilbert Dean, of New-York. Second District—W. H. Ludlow, of Suffolk, and Wm. Kelly, of Dutchess. Third District—A. C. Niven, of Sullivan, and Judge Willard, of Troy. Fourth District—John Cramer, of Saratoga, and A. C. Howe, of Essex. Fifth District—H. Seymour, of Oneida, and A. Loomis, of Herkimer. Sixth District—H. Ballard, of Cortlandt, and C. Stebbins, of Madison. Seventh District—Isaac Butts, of Monroe, and George Hastings, of Livingston. Eighth District—G. W. Clinton and J. A. Verplank, of Erie.

Hon. Horatio Seymour appeared on the stand and was received with enthusiastic applause. He addressed the Convention at length in a speech of much force and eloquence. He declared that the Convention had assembled for no partisan purpose, although from necessity it was convened under the call of the Democratic State Committee. The people of the State are divided into two political parties—one representing 360,000 votes cast for Lincoln, the successful candidate in the Presidential election, is represented by the State Legislature; the other representing 312,000 votes cast for the Democracy finds no organ in the Legislature, and, therefore, must speak to the State through other means. He repudiated the desire to inquire now by what means the country was brought to the present condition, but would only say that the best way for men to show that they had been patriots in the past, was to act as patriots now. He assured political opponents, that if they will take the lead in such concessions as are necessary to preserve the Union from destruction, the Democracy will uphold and assist them. Gov. Seymour alluded to the period when Washington was elected the first President of the Republic to show the condition of the nation then and its condition but yesterday. At that time the boldest imagination and the highest faith did not conceive the rapid progress which the country would achieve; but from being one of the feeblest nations of the world, she had grown, within the memory of living men, to be a power second to none on earth. This was the case yesterday, and yet to-day they met to consult as to whether it must fall to pieces by its own act. The Democracy of the State had evinced a sense of the danger threatening the country, and had signified their willingness to second any movement made by competent power to avert it. He instanced the support and approval yielded by Democrats to the propositions emanating from an Evening journal, to the speech of Senator Seward, which, while insufficient, was yet conservative in tone, and to the Democratic support in the Legislature to Robinson's proposition. He besought men of all parties to look at the present condition of the National Capitol, which he likened to a recent fire at an Insane Asylum, when one was found looking listlessly on, unwilling to save the building from destruction; another who could not be persuaded to save his own life, and a third was found scattering firebrands around and helping on the conflagration. The condition of the country is such that men must decide at once whether we shall have war or peace. He reviewed vividly the horrors of civil war, arguing that the South is not the powerless and poverty-stricken section as represented by the Republicans, and showing by statistics the wealth and resources of a Southern Confederacy. No one had ever dared to accuse our Southern brethren of cowardice, and a war with them would be one of protracted horror and of doubtful result. He alluded to the long line of sea coast and the advantages of the South over the North in many material respects, and showing that a war against these States would be a war against the best interests of the workingmen of the North. These were only questions of self interests, however, but there were higher motives (on which Mr. Seymour dwelt very earnestly and eloquently) to deter us from so unnatural a war. He then proceeded to show that in disputes about territory with foreign nations we had never objected to a compromise, and why then should we refuse to compromise with our own brothers. The question of the government of territory had always been a matter of dispute among statesmen, and was, therefore, justly a subject for compromise. The Republicans object to compromise, because they have recently gained a victory, and say that we have no right to ask them to give up its fruits, but have they interests of their own in conflict with those of the country? He argued that Mr. Lincoln's oath of office should not be to support and uphold the Chicago Platform, but the Constitution of the country. The cry of "No compromise" was not the cry of principle. It is opposed to the very genius of our institutions. He said, in all earnestness and reverence, that the Cross itself is a compromise, and those who sought its mercies and healing grace should not deny compromise to their fellow-men. He desired first, in endeavoring to settle troubles to strengthen the hands of the noble men of the Southern States, who still struggle for the preservation of the Union. He desired also to say to the Republicans lead on, and let us follow. Let the people of New-York have an opportunity to say whether they favor or oppose a compromise. Submit any test to them, and if by their vote they approve concession and compromise, let the Legislature and the whole State indorse it. If unhappily the vote should be against compromise, then with sorrow he would be prepared to bow to the will of the majority. New-York must act as one man, and her banner, with its motto "Excelsior," be borne upward in honor. Let the Republican Legislature submit this question to the people. If they will not speak themselves, let them not close the mouths of the people. He concludes by an earnest appeal to the Republicans to lay aside partisan considerations, and suffer the people to be heard in defence of the country.

At the conclusion of Mr. Seymour's remarks the applause was enthusiastic, and the Convention adjourned till 9½ o'clock to-morrow.

The Navy Board and Commander Foote.

New-York, Thursday, Jan. 31, 1861.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

In the communication printed in the Times, from Commander Andrew H. Foote, U. S. N., on duty at the Navy-yard, New-York, there is the following paragraph:

"I further remark, that it is not the practice of the Government to disapprove of an officer's conduct and communicate its decision even to a member of Congress before the officer has a hearing. Nor would I for a moment do the honorable Secretary of the Navy the injustice to suspect him of being capable of such an act towards any officer."

Now, either Commander Andrew H. Foote has a very short memory, or else a very great improvement in the administration of naval discipline, under Mr. Toucey, has taken place: and this last we are ready to admit, for unless the records of the Navy Department and the country are all at fault, an officer of the name of A. H. Foote, a Commander in the Navy, did, at Washington, in the months of June and July, 1855, sit as a member of a secret inquisition, called a "Naval Board," and did, without records, charges or complaints, so "disapprove of an officer's conduct, and communicate its decision before the officer had a hearing." That they swept 201 officers from the active list of the Navy—some to leave, some to furlough, some to dismissal—declaring by their report that these officers so named were incompetent to the performance of efficient naval duties, both ashore and afloat, and did then have the boldness to believe the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, (John C. Dobbin,) equal to "the injustice to suspect him of being capable of such an act towards any officer," and then sustain him in all practicable ways in carrying out their decision to their utmost limits.

Did any one ever hear that Com. Andrew H. Foote had repented him of his part in this injustice, and that he had done anything to aid such men as Com. M. F. Maury, Lieut. John N. Maffit, Flag-officer William Inman, Capts. John S. Nicholas, Robert Ritchie, and James Glynn, Com. Palmer, Flag-officers Jarvis and Levy, Coms Bissell, Hunt, Porter, Lieuts. Stanley, Rhind, Baldwin, Harrell, Watson, Boyle, Stevens, Marin, Madigan, McArann, &c., &c., to recover their commissions, although all these and scores of others, have been restored and placed on active duty, and have distinguished themselves on service since the Navy Board, in secret conclave, gave their "decisions," "findings" or "judgments," without the officer having the remotest suspicion that his service of 20 to 40 years was being attacked?

Com. Foote prides himself that—

"In a course of more than twenty years' sea service, my conduct has uniformly been approved by the Government."

Admit it, as to his own individual service, but the Government—that is Congress, having placed its seal of condemnation on the acts of the naval Board, it would appear that Commander Foote still adheres to all the consequences of that act of slaughter upon brother officers, for he says:

"Now I, being somewhat fixed in opinions, and positive in character, 'follow in the footsteps of my illustrious predecessor,' rather than permit some of my importunate friends to offer anonymous explanations, which might place me on the defensive—just where I never intend to stand, except by order of the Government."

WASHINGTON A. BARTLETT.
Late Lieutenant U. S. Navy.

LATER FROM THE PACIFIC.

Arrival of the Overland Express—Nearly a Million and a half in Treasure on the way to New-York—Heavy Failure.

Fort Kearney, Thursday, Jan. 31.

The Pony Express passed at 4 P. M., yesterday, over four days behind time, owing to bad storms in the mountains.

San Francisco, Saturday, Jan 12—3:50 P. M.

Arrived 9th bark *Almatia* from Newcastle, N. S. W.

Sailed 11th, steamer *Cortez*, for Panama; 12th, ship *Fair Wind*, for Baker's Island; *Norwester*, for Hong Kong, carrying 500 Chinamen and $11,600 in treasure.

The ships *Orpheus* and *Morning Light* are under charter for a load of grain for England; the *Sea Lark* is ballasting for Mexico, to load with wood for Europe. The following passengers sailed yesterday for New-York on the *Cortez*:

Judge Norton, Don Petro Sarsevain, John C. Birdseye, John Temple, W. Wallace, wife and son, Edward Furste, John Denney, B. Platt and wife, Isaac Frederic, wife and infant, Mrs. Kowalstag and three children, Philip Caddrie, J. C. Haven, wife and three children, L. A. Sanderson, Mrs. Catharine Waters and three children, M. Folin Camille Du Beaca, Mecel Du Beaca, George Adams, O. Wilson, Mrs. M. Donald, J. Feller, Augustus Storom, Andrew Meyer, Miss Lina Locks, James J. Brower, J. L. Hall, L. E. Barton, Geo. M. Harrington, Charles H. Williams, L. A. Ehrman, W. Turlur, Chas. E. Satterlee, R. J. Stevens, wife and two children and servant, Mrs. Corey, Mrs. Schultz, Thos. Fitch, Ben. Kendall, S. J. Henry, Wm. K. Dougherty, H. S. Stone, H. Kraft, R. Mattison, Geo. McMillen, Geo. W. Dyer, F. B. Molger, Wm. W. Gadcomb, D. Samuel, Major Henley, G. B. Memen, J. W. Sutler, J. G. Clark, C. W. Hart, Alonzo Davis, Joseph H. Martin, W. D. Aldrich, Julius Caro, John Howes, Mr. Paschall, L. Abrams, J. S. Darling, Mrs. Mary Hudson, and 88 others.

The principal shippers of treasure are:

Wells, Fargo & Co.	$281,000
B. Davidson	178,000
Alsop & Co.	145,882
Parrott & Co.	110,201
Wm. T. Coleman & Co.	90,000
Murphy, Grant & Co.	83,000
Sather & Church	66,000
D. O. Mills & Co.	60,000
Henry Hentsch	51,550

and others for less sums, making an aggregate of $1,428,000 for New-York and $18,000 for England.

The limited business that might be looked for in due course at this time of the year has been further sustained by the events of the past few days.

A. L. Stockfleth, Consul for Hamburg at this port, a merchant of extended connections, and resident partner of the Lady Adams Company of Sacramento, one of the oldest firms in California, committed suicide early on steamer's day, the 10th inst. He was found to be largely involved both in business liabilities and in obligations of a personal and confidential nature to his friends; in despair of any chance for extrication, and unable to meet the reproaches or the lost esteem of his friends, he deliberately put an end to his existence. So highly was he esteemed, that not an unkind word has been uttered against his memory, even by the principal pecuniary sufferers. The remark is made with sincerity, that all he had borrowed and more was at his service to arrest the calamity that has occurred. Mr. Stockfleth's liabilities were the result of unsuccessful speculations during two years past. The Lady Adams Company is compromised, but it is thought not beyond their ability to pay. Legal proceedings have been taken amongst them. The amounts claimed as owing are thus far $100,000. A larger sum was due here by Mr. Stockfleth upon hypothecated merchandise. Candles and crushed sugar were the principal articles of which the deceased was holder; these have largely declined. On the 9th inst., the effort to sustain the market for crushed sugar was abandoned; 1,000 barrels sold at auction at 11⅝c @12¼c; the market is since inactive at the nominal quotation of 12c. On Jan. 1 the stock of candles was 67,000 boxes, one-third of which were held by Mr. Stockfleth, one-third by other operators, and the remainder by importers. The belief that the bulk would be realized upon to cover advances has broke down prices from 25c @20c. ⅌ lb. Holders were anxious to sell, and there were few buyers. 1,500 boxes have since changed hands at that figure. These abrupt fluctuations in two leading articles have had an unfavorable influence upon the prices of almost all goods; particularly while the actual trade is so dull, anything forced at the moment entails sacrifices; but there are few transactions to note. Coal is firm and moving in small lots. An advance on other goods, not worthy of notice, is reported. The market for domestic produce continues inactive through the causes last noted. Wheat comes in slowly, and little for export can be had even at $1 70.

The weather is fine and propitious for sowing.

Freights are dull and drooping.

The *Norwester* sailed to-day for China, and the *Endeavor*, of Coleman's line, cleared for New-York today. Money was in brisk demand for the last steamer at 2@2½ ⅌ cent. The losses by the events above referred to are pretty evenly divided among importers and jobbers, but in no individual case of sufficient extent to spread disaster.

The Legislature has transacted no business on account of the failure of the Assembly to elect a Speaker. Seventy-two ballots have been taken, and the Assembly adjourned over to Monday. A well-informed correspondent represents the prevailing sentiment of the Legislature as follows:

So soon as an organization of the Legislature is effected, a series of resolutions, expressive of the unalterable attachment of California to the Union as it now stands, and of her inflexible opposition to secession or disunion in any form, will be introduced. Who will have the honor of presenting them is not yet known, but more than one member in each House has expressed a determination that the matter will be attended to at the earliest possible moment. Such resolutions, if framed so as to express directly and unequivocally the loyalty of California will meet with very little, if any, opposition, and whatever discussion may arise upon their consideration will be confined almost exclusively to the wording, not to the sentiment. There may be, as has been asserted, two or three avowed Disunionists in the House, but in face of the overwhelming majority against them, they will hardly be willing to come out and take a very decided stand against such an expression of opinion. If there are any such men in the Legislature, they are unknown to most of the people of the State, and without doubt will choose to remain so.

The Pony Express, with St. Louis dates to Dec. 28, has arrived.

The latest Oregon advices contain nothing important. The newspapers are discussing the probabilities of another Indian war, from the fact that most of the tribes manifest an unfriendly disposition.

The following items, brought by the *Alert* from Honolulu and Japan, are in addition to the news sent by the last Express:

The bark *Yankee* was advertised to sail from Honolulu for San Francisco on Dec. 29. The crew of the whale-ship *Wsby Morgan*, at Honolulu had refused to do their duty, and the United States Consul had discharged them; several other ships crews soon followed, among which were the crews of the bark *Behring* and the ship *Siam*. The *Siam* had completed her repairs and would sail Dec. 30 for Jarvis Island to load guano at $16 50 ⅌ ton. The bark *Behring* would sail for New-Bedford about Jan. 1. She was unable to procure a full cargo. The brig *Antilla* and Russian bark *Grefore*, with oil, would sail for Bremen about Dec. 28. The *Grefore* was not full.

The special correspondent of the New-York *Herald*, on board the United States steamer *Niagara*, had been put ashore at Yedo, on account of presenting the Captain with a copy of his correspondence to the *Herald*, written at Hong Kong, reflecting on the Captain. He had been taken away from Yedo by the United States steamer *Saginaw*, and landed at Kakodadi.

BROOKLYN NEWS.

Horse Taming.—Mr. Calom Witty on Wednesday exhibited his power over the horse before a select party of invited guests, at a stable in Flatbush-avenue, to show that he could do all that Mr. Rarey does with that noble animal, and also that Mr. Rarey is a humbug, in so far as he professes to cure vicious horses. Mr. Witty tried his skill on several horses with more or less success, as regards "going through the motions," but did not fully satisfy his audience that horses could not be reformed under Mr. Rarey's treatment.

Policy-Shop Broken Up.—Officers Castler and Lott on Wednesday night broke up a policy-shop at the corner of Tillary and Canton streets, and arrested the proprietor, who gave his name as John Watts. Watts was yesterday held for trial by Justice Cornwell.

Burglar Arrested.—Wednesday night, Officer Babb, of the First Precinct Police, arrested a man name Daniel Lawrence, for committing a burglary at house No. 70 State-street. The accused was yesterday committed for examination.

Change of Name.—The name of the Post-office at Speonk, L. I., has been changed to Westhampton.

[Advertisement.]

Joshua F. Bridge, M. D., No. 2 Bond-street, New-York, (Resident Physician Graefenberg Institute,) will visit invalids in any part of New-York City and vicinity, and will treat such cases as may require it at the Institute Buildings, No. 2 Bond street, New-York. Irregularities, weakness, displacements, confinement, and other diseases of women, and consumption, are specially attended to.

Dr Bridge is permitted to refer to:
Horace Greeley, of the New-York *Tribune*.
Prof A. P. Peabody, of Harvard University, Mass.
Rev. E. H. Chapin, D. D., of New-York.

[Advertisement.]

Ball Up and Prices Down.—We have this day (Jan 29) greatly reduced the prices of our Skates to close out balance of stock. We offer the very best assortment in the City, at the very best prices.

Conover & Walker,
"Central Park Skate Emporium,"
No. 474 Broadway, between Grand and Broome streets.

[Advertisement.]

Scalds, Burns and Irritating Sores.—Mothers should never be without a pot of Holloway's Ointment in the house. It is applicable to scalds, burns and all descriptions of sores and ulcers, no matter what their character; its healing properties are unfailing.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.
Sun rises.... 7 10 | Sun sets..... 5 18 | Moon rises...12 03
HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.
Sandy Hook.12 00 | Gov. Island.12 49 | Hell Gate.... 2 11

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....THURSDAY, Jan. 31.

Cleared.

Steamship John Bell, (Br.,) Scott, Glasgow, F. McDonald & Co.

Ships Amphytrite, (Swed.) Brobury, Queenstown and a market, Funch & Meincke; Medway, (Br.,) Kennedy, London, Funch & Meincke.

Barks La Plata, Crowell, Buenos Ayres, R. W. Ropes & Co.; J. Avilas, Lee, New-Haven, N. O. Pillsbury; Stella Bremer, Bremen, H. Koope.

Brigs Curt, McIntire, St. Mark's, Smallwood, Earl & Co.; Jubica, Camerovolich, Queenstown and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; Emily Fisher, Staples, Cienfuegos, Brett, Son & Co.; A. B. Cock, Perkins, Gibara, Simpson & Clapp; Fideo, (Aus.) Seppa, Cork and a market, A. Wendt & Co.; P. I. Nevius, Cole, Glasgow, Brett, Son & Co.

Schooner Atlantic, Washburn, New-London, master; Village Gem, Baker, Norfolk, Mott Bedell; Quickstep, (Br.,) Dorman, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolff; Narragansett, Hall, Matanzas, T. B. Chase; S. Hotchkiss Doane, Havana, Trujillo & Russell; R. Vaux Frink, Moorehead City, D. C. Murray; Emma V., Cook, Port-au-Prince, Brett, Son & Co.

Arrived.

Steamship Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, Norfolk, &c., with mdse. and passengers to Ludlam & Heineken.

Steamer Penguin, Williams, Providence, with mdse. to Isaac Odell.

Bark Cavallo, Washington, Port Lavacca 28 ds., with cotton, &c. to J. H. Brower & Co. Was 16 ds. crossing the Gulf of Mexico, with nothing but light W. winds.

Bark Harmon, Baker, Girgenti, via Gibraltar Dec. 1, with fruit, &c. to H. Tupper & Son. Has experienced strong N. E. gales; sprung foremast and split sails.

Bark N. W. Fridge, (of Portland,) Lang, Matanzas Jan. 11, and Hampton Roads 4 ds., with guano (part of cargo of ship John Cottle) to Brett, Son & Co.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, Belize, Honduras, Jan. 13, with mahogany, logwood, &c., to Josiah Jex. Has been 8 ds. N. of Hatteras, with heavy N. weather.

Bark Tyrian, (Br.,) of Halifax,) Wilson, St. Martha, Curacoa Jan. 5, with salt to master.

Brig Kentucky, Pendleton, Buenos Ayres Nov. 27, with mdse. to Walsh, Carver & Chase. The brig Nellie Hunt, for Boston; ships John Bunyan, for Mobile; Masonic, for Montevideo; bark Virginia, Estellina, for Rio Janeiro; brig Handy, King, for up the River, all sailed a few days previously; vessels left before reported.

Brig W. H. Townsend, (of Yarmouth N. S.,) Crosby, Malaga Dec. 1, and passed Gibraltar 8th, with mdse. to master. Jan. 26 lat. 34 56 lon. 74 32, spoke bark Cornelia Barton, hence for Havana.

Brig Somers, (of Boston,) Canfield, Monrovia Dec. 6, with palm oil to C. P. Clark, of Boston.

Brig J. G. Anderson, King, Fernandina 6 ds., with cotton to Smallwood, Anderson & Co.

Brig Demarara, (of Boston,) Cunningham, Remedios 12 ds., with sugar to master.

Schr. Annie Lewis, (of Northhaven, Mass.,) Bush, Ocho Rios, Jam., 21 ds., with pimento to Henry De Cordova & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. and S. E. gales, Jan. 24, lat. 34 52 N., lon. 74 18 W., passed a schr. bottom up. Same day, during a S. E. gale, lost jib boom, and received other slight damage. Left no Am. vessels.

Schr. John S. Lee, Corson, Mobile 19 ds., with cotton to N. H. Brigham. Has experienced heavy weather the whole passage. Jan. 18, lat. 25, lon. 84 38, spoke brig Fenna, from Tobasco for Hamburg. Jan. 27, 70 miles E. of Hatteras, was in company with schr. Queen of the South, from Mobile for Providence.

Schr. Jane F. Durfee (of Fall River) Davis, Franklin, La. 20 ds. with molasses to Sturges, Clearman & Co. Experienced heavy weather; broke boom, &c.

Schr. Buena Vista, Ruby, Virginia 3 ds., with wood. Jan. 30 saw schr. Geo. F. Brown, from Virginia for New-York, tow into the Breakwater in distress.

Schr. Elizabeth Jane, (Br., of St. Andrews,) Anderson, St. John, N. B., 10 ds., with pickets to Jed Frye. Had heavy weather.

Schr. W. H. Titcomb, (of Rockland,) Thayer, Sierra Leone 40 ds., with palm oil, &c., to R. W. Trundy.

Schr. Myrover, Hughes, Wilmington, N. C. 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to McCready, Mott & Co.

Schr. Geo. Darby, Rogers, Moorehead City, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to D. C. Murray.

Schr. J. H. Youmans, Peterson, Pantego, N. C., 3 ds., with staves to Demill & Co.; vessel to master.

Schr. Messenger, Fulford, Charleston, via Beaufort, N. C., 3 ds., with cotton and rice to master.

Schr. Iris, Cock, Washington, N. C., 4 ds., with naval stores and cotton to Dawley, Corners & Co.

Schr. Amelia C. Reeves, Somers, 3 ds., with naval stores and cotton to E. C. Dibble & Co.

Schr. D. C. Hulse, Conklin, Wilmington, N. C., 3 ds., with naval stores to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. James H. Lequine, Ellis, Derby Island 4 ds., with ship timber to C. Raymond.

Schr. Smithsonian, Davis, Charleston 6 ds., with cotton &c. to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Arietis, (of Dennis,) Chase, Jacmel Jan. 15, with logwood and coffee to Brett, Son & Co.

Schr. Phebe, Morrow, Havana 15 ds., with oranges to Dollner, Potter & Co.

Schr. Baltimore, (of Boston,) Mayo, Alexandria 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. C. R. Painter, Hopkins, Milton, Del., 3 ds., with corn to B. N. Fox.

Schr. E. Wotton, Dibble, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Clara, Barrett, Newbern, N. C., 3 ds., cotton.

Schr. H. S. Morse, Trenchard, Alexandria 4 ds., coal.

Schr. D. M. French, Young, Virginia 3 ds., with wood.

Schr. Mercer, Martin, New-Haven 2 ds., with mdse.

Schr. Charter Oak, Bentley, Baltimore 7 ds., coal.

Schr. Valeria, Woolsey, Baltimore 3 ds., with coal.

BELOW—1 bark.

WIND—During the day, from W. to W. N. W.

Sailed.

Ships Viking, for San Francisco; Confidence, and Augusta, for New-Orleans. Barks La Plata, and Falavera, for Buenos Ayres. Brigs Bahia, for Rio Janeiro; Arabella, for Aspinwall.

Miscellaneous.

The British steamship Karnak is now on the Small Balance Dock, for the purpose of having her hull newly painted. The ship Hussar is also on the Great Balance Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recaulked, and newly coppered.

St. Thomas, Jan. 8.—The ship Charlotte A. Stamler, of New-York, from Leghorn for New-York, (previously reported,) was 95 ds. out, and has arrived in a damaged and leaky condition, having experienced very heavy weather, and had it not been for the steerage passengers, the Captain says he would not have been able to keep the ship afloat. Was obliged to throw part of the cargo overboard. A survey has ordered the cargo to be discharged. The foremast is badly sprung, as also fore and maintopgallant masts, yards, &c.; vessel badly strained. The ship Rejah has been condemned, and will be sold at auction on the 10th.

Baltimore, Jan. 31.—Ship Granite, of Boston, from Callao for Hampton Roads was waterlogged and abandoned S of Cape Henry Jan. 28. The crew were saved, and arrived here in the ship William Penn, from Liverpool. (By telegraph to Ellwood Walter, Esq., Secretary Board of Underwriters.) The G. was built in Belfast, Me., in 1855 was 1,037 tons, rated A 1½, and was owned in Belfast, Me., by A. Hardy & Co.

Beaufort, N. C., Jan. 26.—The brig Henry C. Brooks, (previously reported ashore,) was from St. Jago for New-York. About two-thirds of the cargo has been saved, and the balance probably will be, also. She went ashore at high water, and can be walked around at low water. She remains tight, and has sustained no damage.

Spoken, &c.

Arctic—schr., from Baltimore for Boston, Jan. 31, 20 miles S. of Sandy Hook, 20 ds. out, all well.—By steam-tug Yankee.

E. G. Russell—schr. of and from Baltimore for Porto Cabello, Jan. 28, lat. 47 42 lon. 76.

Julia Ford—brig, of Hampden, from Norfolk for Jamaica, Jan. 18, lat. 26 48, lon. 68 20.

Miner—schr., from Philadelphia for San Francisco, Dec. 23, lat. 24 51, lon. 28 51.

William—bark, of New-Orleans, from Carthagena for Port-au-Prince, Jan. 17, Cape St. Nicola Mole bearing S. W. 40 miles.

Foreign Ports.

At Belize, Honduras, Jan. 16, bark Honduras, Marshall, hence, discbg.

At Jacmel Jan. 15, schr. Abby Forrest, Smith, for New-York, ldg., to sail in about 15 ds.

At Curacoa Jan. 5, brig Crimea, and schr. Charley and Willy, both for New-York next day.

At Sierra Leone Dec. 22, brigs G. W. Jones, of Salem—supercargo dead; Robert Wing, of Boston; Colbert, of Philadelphia, all trading on the Coast. Bark Condor, and schr. Empire, of Salem, has been sold. A Spanish brig had been taken by H. B. M.'s steamer Imperiouse Dec. 8, and brought into Sierra Leone. No slaves on board at the time. The Captain had landed his money the day previous to buy slaves.

At Monrovia, W. C. A., Dec. 6, brig Palmas, from Baltimore, arr. Dec. 2.

Radical Cure of Hernia or Rupture.—Dr. S. N. Marsh of the well-known house of Marsh & Co., No. 2 Vesey-st., Astor House, opposite St. Paul's Church, devotes special attention to the surgical adaptation of his Radical Cure Truss. Also a large assortment of silk and Lisle thread elastic Stockings for varicose veins. Female Supporters, Shoulder-braces, improved suspensory Bandages, and instruments for physical deformities. A lady in attendance.

Batchelor's Hair-dye produces a perfectly natural black or brown; no staining the skin or injury to the hair; the ill effects of bad dyes removed; the hair invigorated for life by using this dye. Factory, No. 82 Barclay-st. Sold and privately applied at BATCHELOR'S Wig Factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Sewing-Machines,
At reduced prices.
Office, No. 505 Broadway.

The Sterling Gas Regulator
Improves the Light and saves Gas.
Warranted by Wheeler & Wilson Sewing Machine Co.
Office No. 505 Broadway, (basement.)

Finkle & Lyon's Sewing Machines, with new improvements, hemmers &c., all complete, AT REDUCED PRICES. Agents wanted. Send for a circular, 538 Broadway, New-York, and 156 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

The Important Feature in
BRANDRETH'S PILLS
is this, THEY IMPROVE HEALTH BY PURIFYING THE BLOOD, which comprehends perfecting the process of digestion, thus curing costiveness and dyspepsia, and otherwise imparting vigor and regularity to the organs of the stomach and bowels.

In the Colds and Coughs of the season THEY ARE UNRIVALED; no change of diet and no care is required when they are used.

Old style, 25 cents per box. Those coated with concrete cider, 25 cents and 50 cents per box—the latter containing sixty pills.

Sold at the principal office,
No. 294 CANAL-ST.;
Also, at No. 4 UNION-SQUARE,
No. 612 BROADWAY,
and CAMPBELL'S, CORNER 8TH-AV. AND 28TH-ST.
German and English Almanacs gratis.

New Invented Wigs and Toupees, also Moldavia Cream for preserving and beautifying the hair. Manufactured by W. A. BATCHELOR, No. 16 Bond-st.

Ladies' Hair Dyed, Gentlemen's Hair Dyed in twenty private rooms, at W. A. BATCHELOR'S newly-invented Wig factory, No. 16 Bond-st.

MARRIED.

Bryant—Bailey.—In this City, on Thursday morning, Jan. 31 by Rev. John Quincy Adams, Charles P. Bryant to Phebe T. Bailey, youngest daughter of Stephen D. Bailey, Esq., all of New-York.

Moore—Coddington.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at the Church of the Transfiguration, by Rev. Dr. Houghton, Charles C. Moore, Esq., to Maria Haines, youngest daughter of the late Jonathan I. Coddington Esq.

Partridge—Brick.—In this City, on Wednesday, Jan. 30, at the Church of the Incarnation, by Rev. Francis Vinton, D. D., of Trinity, Joseph R. Partridge to Sarah Augusta, daughter of the late Joseph W. Brick.

Isaacs—Bruff.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at the Church of the Ascension, by Rev. John Cotton Smith, William B. Isaacs, of Iowa City, Iowa, and Phebe P., daughter of the late Charles Bruff, of this City.

Campbell—Acheson.—On Tuesday, Jan. 29, by Rev. J. C. B. Milligan, Mr. John J. Campbell, of Hopkinton, Iowa, to Miss Mary S. Acheson, of this City.

Coleman—Carpenter.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 31, at the residence of the bride's brother, by his Honor, Mayor S. S. Powell, Mr. Wm. J. Coleman to Miss Lydia T. Carpenter, all of Orange County, N. Y.

☞ Goshen papers please copy.

DIED.

Van Woert.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Henry, son of John V. and Louisa Van Woert, aged 5 years and 4 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Saturday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his parents' residence, No. 105 East 33th-st., near Lexington av.

Lyon.—In this City, on Thursday, Jan. 31, of consumption, Annie E., wife of Henry W. Lyon, in the 26th year of her age.

The funeral will take place at St. Luke's Church, on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 11 o'clock A. M.

Burrill.—In this City on Thursday, Jan. 31 Mary Frances, infant daughter of Samuel N. and Harriet L. Burrill, aged 5 months and 12 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from No. 72 Laight-st., this (Friday) afternoon, at 1 o'clock, without further invitation.

De Guerre.—In this City, on Tuesday, Jan. 29, at his residence, No. 62 Bleecker-st., Augustus De Guerre, youngest son of the late Joseph F. D. Guerre.

His friends, and those of the family, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from St. Thomas' Church, corner of Houston-st. and Broadway, on Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further notice.

Blakeman.—On Thursday morning, Jan. 31, Isaac Watts, youngest son of Dr. William N. Blakeman, in the 11th year of his age.

The remains will be taken to Elizabeth for interment.

Ogden.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 31, George H. Ogden, only son of the late Richard S. Ogden, aged 17 years, 2 months and 29 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his mother, No. 255 Bridge-st., near Johnson-st., Brooklyn, without further invitation.

Herriman.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Jan. 31, Samuel G., twin son of Stephen H. and Helen Herriman.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 125 Dean-st., this day, (Friday,) Feb. 1, at 3 o'clock.

Lewis.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday evening, Jan. 31, Edward, infant son of Charles D. and Elizabeth Waring Lewis.

Notice of funeral in evening papers.

Harding.—In Astoria, L. I., on Wednesday, Jan. 30, Mrs. Lucy Harding, relict of the late Capt. Samuel Harding, aged 76 years.

The funeral will take place on Saturday, Feb. 2, at 3 P. M., from the residence of her son-in-law, E. Lewis, No. 87 Willow-st., Brooklyn. The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend, without further notice.

Parsons.—In Flushing, on Tuesday evening, Jan. 29, James B. Parsons, Jr., eldest son James B. and Eliza F. Parsons, aged 15 years and 3 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his father, in Flushing, on Friday, Feb. 1, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. Steamboat *Mattano* leaves Fulton Market-slip at 1 o'clock, connecting with cars at Hunter's Point, which, returning, leave Flushing at 4:55 P. M.

Summers.—In Bristol, Wis., on Wednesday, Jan. 23, after a short illness Mrs. Mary Summers, late of New-York, aged 63 years.

Her remains were interred in Kenosha, Wis., on Tuesday, Jan. 25.

ERICSSON'S CALORIC ENGINES,
From 8 to 48 inches diameter
Of cylinder, for sale
At the Agency, No. 164
Duane st.
SEND FOR A PAMPHLET.

Various applications of the Engine to pumping, turning machinery, and to Sewing Machines, hoisting machines &c., may be seen at the Agency.

These Engines require no water.

OFFICIAL DRAWINGS, BY TELEGRAPH,
OF THE LEGALIZED
LOTTERIES.
WOOD, EDDY & CO., MANAGERS
OF THE
DELAWARE, KENTUCKY AND MISSOURI STATE
LOTTERIES,
AUTHORIZED BY THE LEGISLATURE.

The undersigned Commissioners, appointed by the Governor of the State of Delaware to superintend the drawings of the Delaware State Lottery, do certify that the following are the numbers drawn this day:

DELAWARE LOTTERIES.
Extra Class, No. 103, Jan. 31, 1861.
28, 48, 52, 64, 39, 67, 19, 6, 9, 11, 8, 35, 50.
Class No. 104, Jan. 31, 1861.
22, 17, 27, 33, 5, 55, 16, 49, 1, 46, 44, 65, 4.

Witness our hands, at Wilmington, Del. Jan. 31, 1861.
GEORGE C. GORDON,
JOSEPH SEAL,
JAMES DUNCAN.

Circulars, containing schemes for the month, will be mailed free of charge by sending to
WOOD, EDDY & CO.,
Wilmington, Del., or St. Louis, Mo.

$100,000 DOLLARS IN
FURNITURE AT A GREAT SACRIFICE
BY DEGRAAF & TAYLOR.

Owing to the great decline in our Southern Wholesale Trade, leaving us an immense surplus stock on hand we have concluded to offer the whole
AT RETAIL, AT COST.
For the next 30 days.
At either of our three stores,
NO. 87 BOWERY,
No. 461 PEARL-ST., and at
No. 141 BOWERY.

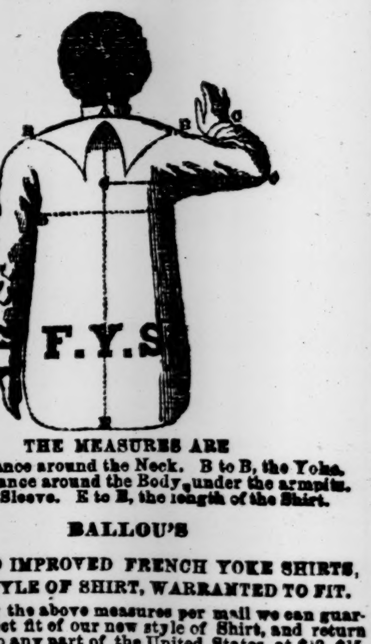
CHAPPED HANDS, FACE, LIPS, &c.
CERTAIN CURE AND PREVENTIVE.

Hegeman & Co.'s Camphor Ice with Glycerine. If used as directed, will keep the skin soft in the coldest weather. Only 25 cents. Sent by mail for 30 cents.

HEGEMAN & CO., Chemists and Druggists,
Nos. 161, 399, 511 and 756 Broadway.

SHEET MUSIC 50 PER CENT. BELOW THE USUAL PRICE.—Music dealers and piano teachers should apply for a catalogue of the latest Sheet Music published by C. B. SEYMOUR & CO., Agents, No. 458 Broadway, New-York. N. B.—On receipt of 25c. 4 pieces will be sent as samples.

PATENTED NOVEMBER 1, 1859.



THE MEASURES ARE
A, the distance around the Neck. B to B, the Yoke. D to D, distance around the Body, under the armpits. C to C, the Sleeve. E to E, the length of the Shirt.

BALLOU'S
PATENTED IMPROVED FRENCH YOKE SHIRTS,
A NEW STYLE OF SHIRT, WARRANTED TO FIT.

By sending the above measures per mail we can guarantee a perfect fit of our new style of Shirt, and return by Express to any part of the United States, at $12, $15, $18, $24, &c., &c., per dozen. No order forwarded for less than half a dozen Shirts. Wholesale Trade supplied on the usual terms.

Also, Importers and Dealers in MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
BALLOU BROTHERS,
NO. 409 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

"WOMEN OF NEW-YORK."—A CURIOUS new book of female characters in the City, by a Lady. An interesting and strictly original novelty for all classes of readers. Fancy binding, 350 pages, 50 engravings; price $1. Published at Family Newspaper Office, No. 138 Nassau-st., up stairs.

ADVICE GRATIS.

It should be the aim of a newspaper to become acquainted with the improvements and discoveries of the day, and to call the attention of its readers to all such as will be interesting and useful to them. In all such cases its conductors should feel as strictly bound in honor to speak in a candid and truthful manner as if conversing with an intimate friend. We have heretofore recommended MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething, and we now take occasion to repeat, that we believe it is of more importance to mothers and their children than any other discovery made by the profession in the last hundred years. A very large percentage of children annually die during the process of teething, and a very much larger number of those who survive are greatly debilitated or diseased, so that they grow up weak, both physically and mentally, and incapacitated both for study and labor. Now, we appeal with perfect confidence to thousands of mothers who will read this article, to corroborate our statement, when we say that no such fatal consequences as those we have alluded to ever occur from teething, when MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is used IN TIME.

We are pleased to know that thousands of ladies have acted upon our suggestion, and have thanked us for it. Still there are many thousands of mothers who read our paper, who, from prejudice against the flood of worthless nostrums that deluge the country, or from neglect, have not availed themselves of the benefits of this most invaluable remedy. To such we wish to say—this Syrup is the result of thirty years' experience of one of the best female physicians the world ever produced; and is just the remedy needed by every mother who has a child teething. It softens the gums, reduces inflammation, allays all pain and spasmodic action, corrects acidity of the stomach and regulates the bowels. Moreover, we assure every mother it is perfectly safe—no possible harm can come of its use, according to the directions which accompany each bottle. We speak thus confidently, from the fact that very many of our most valued friends have made use of it for years, and we have witnessed the most happy results from its use in hundreds of cases. If you never before had faith in a female physician, our word for it, you will have after using the Soothing Syrup. Try it. Twenty-five cents will purchase a bottle. It is, therefore, within reach of the poor as well as the rich.—*New-York Ladies' Visitor.*

MOTHERS

There is an advertisement in this number of our paper, to which we wish to call your special attention. We do so, not because we are paid for doing it—for the proprietor has not so much as requested us to do so—but from the fact that we sincerely believe it deeply interests you and your children to know what is there communicated. We refer to thirty years' experience of a female physician in the shape of Mrs. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP for children teething.

Tens of thousands of children die yearly during the process of CUTTING teeth; and hundreds of thousands barely escape death, to pass a life of suffering, diseased in body and enfeebled in mind—all of which results from a disorganization of the system during the process of teething. Mrs. Winslow, in her profession, had an opportunity to witness much of this suffering, and has prepared a medicine to meet the case—simple, yet perfectly effective and sure. JUST THE REMEDY NEEDED.

WE KNOW it acts like magic, giving almost instant relief to the little sufferer—having witnessed the most pleasing results from the use of it in a great number of cases. No discovery in medicine for the last hundred years will compare with it in its benefits to the race, in our opinion; and the name of the female physician, at least, will be immortalized by this medicine.—*Drawing Room Companion.*

None genuine unless the *fac-simile* of CURTIS & PERKINS, New-York, is on the outside wrapper.

Sold by druggists throughout the world.

Principal office, No. 13 CEDAR-ST., New-York.

Price only 25 cents per bottle.

DISUNION AND SLAVERY.
A SERIES OF LETTERS
TO
Hon. W. L. Yancey, of Alabama,
BY
HENRY J. RAYMOND, of New-York.

I.—THE NORTHERN STATES AND THE SLAVE-TRADE IN 1787.
II.—THE MOTIVES AND OBJECTS OF THE DISUNION MOVEMENT.
III.—SECESSION UNCONSTITUTIONAL, AND IMPOSSIBLE WITHOUT WAR.
IV.—THE PRECISE NATURE OF THE PENDING ISSUE—THE DUTY OF THE NORTH AND THE TRUE POLICY OF THE SLAVEHOLDING STATES.

For sale at the TIMES Office,
Printing House Square.

SHILLING ADVERTISEMENTS.
FACILITIES FOR EMPLOYMENT.
TO EMPLOYERS AND THE UNEMPLOYED.

The New-York SUN, as the natural organ of Labor and Employment in this City, will, during the present scarcity of work, do what is possible to facilitate communication between the employing and laboring classes, by admitting
THE SMALLEST ADVERTISEMENTS
AT ONE SHILLING A LINE,
And by classifying One-Line Advertisements under appropriate heads, so as to express a demand for either labor or employment of any kind, with all necessary clearness in one line.
AVERAGE DAILY CIRCULATION FOR THE YEAR JUST PAST, 61,565.
ALMOST ENTIRELY IN NEW-YORK CITY AND SUBURBS.

STODART PIANOS.
GRAND, SQUARE AND PICCOLO.
The best manufactured.
Warerooms,
No. 506 Broadway.

USEFUL AND ECONOMICAL.—HEGEMAN & CO.'S Benzine for the instant removal of grease spots, paints, &c., &c., and for cleaning gloves, silks, ribbons, &c., equal to new, without injury to color or fabric. Sold by druggists; only 25 cents per bottle. See t you get the genuine article.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

NOW READY:
YANKEE NOTIONS FOR MARCH.
Price, 10 cents.
PUBLISHED BY T. W. STRONG,
No. 98 Nassau-st.

AT A MEETING OF THE FRESHMAN Class of Columbia College, held Jan. 30, 1861, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, In the wise ordering of the Sovereign Disposer of all events, we have been deprived of our classmate and companion, James B. Parsons, Jr., whose death occurred on the 29th inst.

Resolved, That we have heard with heartfelt regret of his decease, and while we desire to bow with submission to the decree which has taken him from us, we deeply lament his loss, and shall ever cherish the memory of our brief intercourse with affection and admiration. During the short period of our acquaintance, he evinced qualities of heart and mind which promised for him a future career of usefulness and honor, and were calculated to secure him the esteem and affectionate regard of all among whom his lot should be cast.

Resolved, That we tender our sincere condolence to the parents of our departed friend in their great affliction, and that, as a mark of respect to his memory we wear the usual badge of mourning for thirty days.

Resolved, That we attend the funeral in a body, and that a copy of these resolutions be transmitted to the parents of the deceased, and also be published in the daily journals.

JOHNS B. KISSAM, Chairman.
Joseph B. Lawrence, Secretary.

GRAND TRIUMPH OF ART!—MAMMOTH SCRIPTURAL PAINTINGS.—SIXTY SEVEN GIGANTIC ILLUSTRATIONS OF BIBLE HISTORY—Grouping together in one view the celebrated pictures of all the eminent masters of Scriptural paintings, from Genesis to Revelations. This most magnificent Painting in the world has been visited by the most appreciative audiences, with the highest admiration, and is now on exhibition at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Parts 1st, 2d and 3d, embracing 67 distinct scenes in the Old and New Testaments, will be exhibited THIS EVENING.

Admission 25 cents; children under 12, 15 cents. Tickets obtained at the door. Exhibition and Lecture commence at 7½ P. M.

☞ SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock P. M., to Sabbath Schools at reduced rates.

DISSOLUTION.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the firm of LANE & MANGAM is this day dissolved, pursuant to the articles of copartnership, and that William D. Mangam alone is authorized to settle the affairs of said firm, and will attend to such settlement at his office, No. 92 Broad-st.

New-York, Feb. 1, 1861. WILLIAM D. MANGAM,
S. K. LANE.

I shall continue the same business as heretofore at the same place. WILLIAM D. MANGAM.
New-York, Feb. 1, 1861.

AT $2 50, WRITING, BOOK-KEEPING—$10, lessons unlimited; Arithmetic and Writing 3 months, 78 lessons each, $10, at No. 62 Bowery, N. Y., No. 283 Fulton-st., Brooklyn. From Gov. S. W. King: "My sons and daughters attended Col. Paine's Academy to my entire satisfaction. His plan of instruction is systematic and expeditious."

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook and baker; understands all kinds of desserts. Can give good satisfactory references. No objection to do part of the washing. Can be seen at No. 123 Amity-st., in the rear, for two days.

LAW REPORTS.

Court Calendar—This Day.

SUPREME COURT— Circuit— Part I.—Short Causes.—Nos. 6479, 4225, 6165, 3099, 2905, 3089, 5401, 6391, 2107, 2498, 3017, 3095, 2687, 2845, 3085. Part II—Nos. 5888, 3178, 3170, 1922, 1934, 6464, 5402, 2932, 3002, 2346, 2948, 1954, 3128, 3114, 4720, 6710, 2776.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term.—Demurrers—Nos. 6, 7. Issues of law and fact—Nos. 109, 111, 112, 113, 114, 116, 117, 119, 123, 124, 125, 126, 129, 132, 133, 134, 139, 140.

COMMON PLEAS—Part II.—Nos. 74, 29, 42, 44, 49.

MAYOR WOOD PRESENTED BY THE GRAND JURY.

Court of General Sessions.

HEAVY SENTENCE FOR ARSON—A TERRIBLE WARNING TO OTHERS.

In this Court yesterday, before Judge McCUNN, Jacob Miller, convicted on the previous day of arson in the second degree, was sentenced to Sing Sing for twelve years and three months. The prisoner complained that his counsel had forced him to an immature trial, and he asked for a new one, on the ground that he could prove, upon the testimony of fifteen respectable citizens, that he was elsewhere on the night of the fire.

In passing sentence, the Court remarked to the prisoner: "You have been convicted by a jury of your country of arson, one of the highest crimes known to the law. I cannot but acquiesce in the propriety of the verdict found. It accords with the testimony which has been given on the stand. That evidence, although circumstantial, was yet of the most conclusive character. I see no means of escape left for you. The danger of the crime which you have committed is enormously increased by the fact that it was perpetrated in the midst of a densely peopled city. From the house which you fired it is true you were careful to remove all the occupants. But your act endangered also the adjoining house, the burning of which might have caused a great sacrifice of human life. You have been ably defended by counsel. The prosecution has given you every chance to prove your innocence, and you have failed, and been convicted. It is a terrible thing for a young man like you to be confined to a dungeon of the State Prison for a life-time; and the lowest sentence which the law allows to be imposed—imprisonment for ten years—is equivalent to confinement for life. Yet, under the circumstances, in consideration of the dangerous character of your crime, especially in this large City, I do not feel disposed to give you the lowest term. Great praise is due to the able and efficient services of the Fire Marshal, in ferreting out and bringing to justice this class of criminals. The public can hardly conceive of the great addition to the security of their lives and their property from the midnight flames which result from his vigilant care. I hope the sentence which I grieve to feel it my duty to pass upon you may furnish a warning to others, as effective as it is terrible. The sentence of the Court is that you be confined in State Prison at Sing Sing, at hard labor, for twelve years and six months.

ACQUITTAL ON A CHARGE OF FORGERY.

Charles F. Hoffman was next tried on an indictment for forgery in the third degree.

Franz Bernett testified that he was a wine merchant; a man by the name of Dorschel came to his place with a gentleman's card, and ordered two dozen bottles of wine; witness here stood aside a moment, and

August Dorschel testified that he went at prisoner's request to procure two dozen bottles of wine from Bernett; he received from Hoffman a card, which he presented, and received the wine, which he delivered to the prisoner.

Bernett, then recalled, identified the card, and the indorsement thereon, as the one alluded to.

Charles Beital testified that he was a liquor and cigar dealer; the prisoner had been in his employ, but was not at the time when the card was sent. Witness was here shown the card, and pronounced his name thereon to have been written by the prisoner. Witness never gave the prisoner authority to sign his name. On the back of the card was written an order for wine, purporting to be signed by Beital.

For the defence, *Simon Berence* and *Herman T. Bichler* testified that the prisoner bore a good character. The jury then took the case, under the charge of the Court, and rendered a verdict of acquittal, and the prisoner was discharged.

"POT CALLING KETTLE BLACK."

William Doney, colored, indicted for felonious assault, pleaded guilty to simple assault, and was remanded for sentence. The prisoner explained to the Court that the complainant, also colored, commenced the affray by calling the prisoner a "black rascal," and thus inflaming his patriotic instincts. The Court sentenced the prisoner to the Penitentiary for six months.

BURGLARY IN A SMALL WAY.

William Ryan, indicted for burglary, pleaded guilty in the third degree, and was sent to the Penitentiary for thirty days.

A PICKPOCKET IN LIMBO.

Joseph Horson, indicted for larceny, pleaded guilty of an attempt, and was sent to the Penitentiary for one year.

A PETTY THIEF.

William Green, indicted for grand larceny, pleaded guilty to petty larceny, and was sent to the Penitentiary for six months.

THE GRAND JURY PRESENT THE MAYOR AS A RIOTOUS PERSON, WHO OUGHT TO BE SUPPRESSED.

At this point the Grand Jury came in with a batch of indictments and the following presentment:

The Grand Jury of the General Sessions of the City and County of New-York, in the discharge of their duties, cannot avoid noticing certain matters which, at this time, demands the attention of all good citizens.

The frequency of fires is well calculated to alarm us, affording, as it does, indisputable evidence that the number of incendiaries has greatly increased, and should call forth that degree of promptness, activity and perseverance on the part of the Police of our City, which is alone calculated effectually to remedy the evil, by bringing offenders to punishment. The Grand Jury, believing in the efficacy and necessity of a public example, regret that, however much the Department may have been exerted with this view, it has not, as yet, produced the desired result.

We have the most lamentable proof of the existence of other evils in our community, to which we desire to direct the attention of the proper authorities.

The prevalence of a spirit of insubordination to the laws, *the seditionary doctrines enunciated throughout the recently-published papers of the highest Executive Officer of this City, we look upon as being too well calculated to pander to the worst passions of dangerous combinations of persons in our midst—by no means inconsiderable in point of numbers—and at times exhibiting riotous profligacy*, a reckless disregard of the rights of peaceable citizens, and acts of open outrage, which have of late resulted in the death of several persons, a matronly and respectable woman among the number, at her own residence in the open day. Few subjects could be presented of more importance to the good order of society than this.

Numbers combining in the perpetration of crime, strengthen riotous determination, and encourage in each other the hope of escape and impunity. The contamination of evil example is of late greatly increased, and unless the prompt interposition of the strong arm of the law is effectual in the breaking up of such combinations, and the certain punishment of the offenders, they will go on increasing in numbers and in boldness of crime, until at length the life and property of no individual are safe, and society generally be thrown into the highest degree of alarm and disorder. We trust that our Police Commissioners and Criminal Courts will look into this matter, and give it the consideration its importance demands. And particularly do we urge that they make thorough investigation of the causes of this unfortunate increase of profligate habits, and enable themselves to be instrumental in the introduction of such reforms as may conduce to the improvement of public morals, and be productive of salutary effects throughout our community.

The Grand Jury cannot but be sensible of the importance of perseverance and expedition in the discovery of offenders and the punishment of crime. It is the hope of escape that gives encouragement to the culprit. The *certainty* of punishment is of infinitely more consequence than its *severity* in the prevention of crime.

The extent of our City, the rapid increase of population, the great influx of persons from abroad and the neighboring States during the busy seasons, which crowd into this great commercial mart of the Union, render it peculiarly necessary that our Police force should be prompt, able and efficient guardians of our persons and property. Acting under a sense of their high responsibility, and with an earnest desire to direct the public attention to matters deserving of serious consideration, the Grand Jury have felt it to be their duty to allude thus briefly to topics upon which they could easily have enlarged, and which they hereby respectfully submit, as, in their opinion, requiring the attention of the proper authorities.

A. A. DENMAN, Foreman.

JAMES M. TAYLOR, Secretary.

January Term, 1861.

ANOTHER RAPE TRIAL.

Philip Weidersum, indicted for rape, was next put on trial. Only one witness was examined, and the Court adjourned to this morning, at 11 o'clock, when, after the conclusion of the trial now on, the following cases will be taken up.

CALENDAR.

For Felonious Assault—Patrick Cusic.
For Burglary—John Benson.
For Grand Larceny—James Lawrence.
For Forgery—Henry Wilson, Thomas McConnell.

Court of Oyer and Terminer.

Judge LEONARD yesterday adjourned this Court *sine die*, without transacting any further business.

The Quo Warranto in the Cheever Church Case—Who Shall Be the Commissioner?

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

The People ex rel.; C. R. Harvey et al. vs. *Henry A. Hartt et al.*—It will be remembered that in this case the Court granted a motion made by the defendant to examine Dr. Cheever, now in Scotland, by Commission. The decision was reported in the TIMES, Jan. 29. The parties not being able to agree upon a proper person to whom the Commission should issue, now applied to the Court to have this question settled, each party having nominated persons whose qualifications and fitness for the office were respectively urged.

The Court refused to appoint either of the persons nominated, and directed the parties to agree upon somebody before the next day, or the Court would then make the appointment.

E. F. Hall for plaintiff; E. Gilbert for defendant.

A Lawyer Charged with Defrauding his Client.

SUPREME COURT—CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Sutherland.

James Robertson vs. *George F. Haven.*—The plaintiff in this action is a resident of the State of Kentucky, and the defendant is a lawyer of this City. The action is brought to recover judgment for various sums of money, alleged to have been given to the defendant by the plaintiff, and for certain moneys alleged to have been collected by the defendant, as the attorney of the plaintiff.

It appears that the plaintiff had certain claims against a party in this City, and gave them to the defendant for collection, with a stipulation that the defendant was to be paid ten per cent of the amount of the money collected, and in default of any recovery he was to receive merely his disbursements.

The plaintiff now alleges that the defendant, upon various pretexts obtained several sums of money from the plaintiff; to wit: $55 for publishing summonses; $105 for Sheriff fees; $103 to pay the storage on certain property which defendant said he had found and had attached, and $200 for removing such property.

Plaintiff further alleges that he sent on to the defendant the sum of $188, and the further sum of $400, which, with other moneys he supposed the defendant had collected, defendant was to take up a certain draft on the Bank of America. That the defendant had appropriated the funds to his own use; that he did not commence any action on behalf of the plaintiff; that no property had been found as represented by the defendant, and no sums of money have been disbursed.

The defendant denies portions of the complaint, and sets up a counter claim of $1,300 for professional services.

On the call of the case by the Court, the defendant did not appear, and the plaintiff was sworn and testified substantially to the facts stated in the complaint.

The jury rendered a verdict for the plaintiff for $1,149 34.

O. L. Stewart for plaintiff.

Affairs of a Collapsed Railroad Company—A Scramble for the Spoils.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS.

Before Justice Barnard.

John Hollister vs. *Edwin C. Hamilton.*—In this action, proceedings supplementary to execution have been pending which were concluded yesterday. The judgment is for about $39,000. By the defendant's examination it appears that he was formerly a stockholder and director in the Lake Ontario and Hudson River Railroad Company, a corporation now defunct; and that after the decease of that Corporation he became possessed of its land contracts, which were very extensive, covering about 500,000 acres of wild land in the State of New-York in the vicinity of the Adirondac Mountains, which land is supposed to abound in iron ore. It is claimed by the judgment creditor that the defendant also obtained the right of way and the franchises of the Company by a purchase made through his friends at a judicial sale. The rights and property sought to be reached are valued at from two to three millions. "The Adirondac Estate and Railroad Company" has taken the place of the old Company, and is, as is claimed, in possession of its assets, though purchased from the defendant, and has, it is claimed, issued stock in payment to a Trustee appointed by the defendant, and to the Assignee of defendant, the Trustee and Assignee being the same person. The trust is for the benefit of various persons who had aided the defendant in carrying out his plans, or lent him money to enable him to buy or preserve the assets of the old Company, and conveys the bulk of defendant's estate. The residue is assigned for the benefit of creditors. The defendant's indebtedness is about $600,000.

It appears by the defendant's examination that various creditors have attacked these dispositions of his estate in different proceedings. One creditor, having a demand of $40,000, has procured an attachment in the Supreme Court, and seeks to hold the stock in the new Company to satisfy his claim, expecting to show that the transfers are void against creditors. Other creditors have procured the appointment of Henry H. Fish, of Utica, as Receiver of defendant's property, and the Receiver has commenced a creditor's action to reach the funds in the trustees' hands.

The American Exchange Bank, of this City, brings a creditor's action, pure and simple, on a judgment of $150 000, without waiting for the complicated machinery which other creditors have set in motion.

The present plaintiff, thinking he will take sides with the Receiver, and get the benefit of his proceedings, has conducted the present examination with a view of strengthening the Receiver, and procuring his reappointment for the benefit of the present judgment. Novel and interesting questions will arise between the various creditors as to these rights, in case the dispositions of his property made by the defendant should be set aside. Nothing seems to have appeared on the present examination to show that the defendant has not acted in good faith, and with perfect integrity; but the creditors claim that the interests secured by the trust would not be enforceable at law, but are merely honorary or gratuitous, and should be deferred till the legal debts are paid.

The same Receiver was appointed in the present case, with an allowance of $30 costs, besides disbursements.

Benjamin Vaughan Abbott, for plaintiff; Tracy, Walt & Olmsted for defendant; Conkling & Taroop (of Utica) for the Receiver.

Decisions.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Moncrief.

The Merchants' Bank of New-Haven vs. *Geo. Bliss.*—Judgment for the plaintiff on the demurrer, with costs, &c. Order to be settled on two days' notice.

Before Judge Hoffman.

Thompson vs. *Van Vechten.*—Decision and findings on file.

COMMON PLEAS—TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

Thorp vs. *Quin.*—Findings of fact filed.

POLICE REPORTS.

A SHREWD CONFIDENCE OPERATOR.

Detectives Macdougall and Bennett yesterday apprehended Carl Yager, a German, about 60 years of age, on a charge of having attempted to defraud Mr. John H. Lorenzen, of No. 265 Division-street, of $110, by a novel confidence game. On Wednesday, it is alleged, the prisoner called at Mr. Lorenzen's store, and showed him a good gold dollar, representing it to be a sample of counterfeit coin which he was engaged in manufacturing, and offering to sell him a thousand like it for $110. Mr. Lorenzen stated that he was not prepared to close a bargain then, but requested Yager to call upon him next day and he would probably become a purchaser. In the interval the detectives were apprised of the matter, and they were ready to arrest Yager if he presented himself with the bogus coin at the store in Division street. Yesterday he again called upon Lorenzen, to whom he stated that he kept his "stuff" at a house on the Bloomingdale road, and after the negotiation had been made, the two men started off for the purpose of obtaining the quantity bargained for. The detectives followed them closely, and Yager stopped at the gate of the house, recently occupied by Mayor Wood, where he insisted upon receiving the $110 in good money, before he produced the $1,000 in counterfeit. Having received the former amount he told Mr. Lorenzen to stay at the gate until his return; but after entering the house, he tried to make his escape across the fields in the rear of the premises. The officers and Mr. Lorenzen witnessed the manœuvre and followed in pursuit, overtaking him before he had gone very far. After satisfying themselves that his story with reference to the manufacture of bogus coin was a *ruse* invented for playing the confidence game, the officers brought their prisoner to Police Head-quarters and locked him up. He will be taken to Court to-day.

THE SUPERINTENDENT OF THE SECOND-AVENUE RAILROAD COMPANY STABBED.

John Boyd, captain of a coal barge, was taken before Justice BROWNELL, at the Yorkville Police Court, yesterday, charged with having, on Wednesday evening, made an assault with a knife upon Mr. Wells Hutchinson, Superintendent of the Second-avenue Railroad Company. The accused had been riding in one of the Second-avenue cars, and, getting out at the corner of Twenty eighth street, he forgot a basket, leaving it on the seat. He soon became aware of his forgetfulness, and started in pursuit of the vehicle, which, however, he did not succeed in overtaking until it had reached the dépôt in Forty-second-street. His long run had the effect of making him very angry, and going into the office he gave vent to his indignation by abusing the occupants. Mr. Hutchinson ordered him to go away, but he refused, and an attempt having been made to eject him, he drew his knife and stabbed the gentleman in the abdomen, inflicting a severe wound. Before he could escape, Officer Bradley, of the Nineteenth Ward, took him in custody. Mr. Hutchinson was too ill yesterday to appear at Court, and the magistrate remanded the prisoner for examination at some future time.

A BLACK DEED.

On the night of the 24th of December, the clothing-store, No. 42 West Broadway, was broken into and robbed of a large quantity of ready-made garments. The police could learn nothing of the burglars until yesterday, when Officer Golden, of the Sixth Ward, traced a portion of the property, valued at $52, in the possession of two colored men named George Downing and John Anderson. He arrested both of them, and Justice OSBORN considered the evidence against them sufficient to warrant their committal for trial.

PERSONAL.

—Sam. Jones, as he is familiarly called, Deputy Sheriff of Maury County, Tennessee, has just absconded with $100,000, which he had managed to get into his possession by forging judgments upon wealthy men and selling them to capitalists at 25 per cent. discount, offering to collect them without charge. One gentleman suffers to the amount of $25,000, and others, in different parts of the county, lose $10,000 and smaller sums.

—John Tyler, not the Ex-President, but an individual of that name residing in Roscopel, Wis., was recently seized with the idea that a snake had taken up its abode in his stomach, and that the only way to expel it was by starving it out. After going without food for twenty-seven days Mr. Tyler died himself, so that he did not have the satisfaction of a sight at the snake which had been annoying him.

—M. Berger is by this time in New-Orleans, exhibiting his skill to the Louisianians.

Annual Report of the Health Officer of Brooklyn.

Dr. JOSEPH B. JONES, Health Officer, recently submitted his annual report to the Common Council, when it was ordered printed in pamphlet form, from which the following interesting facts are obtained. There were during the year 6,629 deaths, in a population (according to the recent census) of 266,674, or one death in forty and twenty-two one hundreths, showing a decrease as compared with the mortality of 1858, 307, and an increase of 906 over 1859. The total number of deaths by disease was 6 270, classified as follows: Males, 3,576; females, 3,337; adults, 2,069; children, 4 844; excess of males over females, 239; children over adults, 2,775. The deaths occurred in the several months as follows: January, 620; February, 558; March, 579; April, 529; May, 521; June, 467; July, 654; August, 722; September, 607; October, 573; November, 536; December, 547. The following table will be found interesting:

Wards	Population	Deaths	Ratio of Mortality	Dwellings	Families	Av'ge No. of families in each dwelling	Av'ge No. of persons in each family	Av'ge No. of persons in each dwelling
1..	6 968	173	40.27	658	1,222	1.85	5.70	10.58
2..	9 819	291	33.74	887	2,079	2.34	4.72	11.06
3..	10,087	188	53.65	1,128	1,401	1.24	7.20	8.94
4..	11,758	299	39.32	1,432	2,092	1.46	5.62	8.21
5..	17,401	517	33.65	1,545	3,733	2.41	4.66	11.26
6..	22,720	737	30.82	2,197	4,209	1.91	5.39	10.34
7..	12,096	307	39.40	1,804	2,346	1.30	5.15	6.70
8..	9,187	220	41.76	1,171	1,613	1.37	5.69	7.81
9..	17,351	396	43.81	2,537	3,403	1.34	5.09	6.83
10..	25,219	674	37.41	3,043	5,113	1.68	4.93	8.28
11..	28,826	768	37.53	3,519	5,622	1.59	5.12	8.14
12..	11,086	367	30.20	1,253	2,438	1.94	4.54	8.89
13..	17,982	369	48.73	2,084	3,407	1.63	5.27	8.62
14..	15 476	458	33.79	1,446	3,423	2.36	4.52	10.70
15..	10 567	179	59.03	1,303	2,208	1.69	4.78	8.10
16..	21,171	588	36.00	2,204	5,893	2 67	3 59	9.60
17..	7,946	157	50.61	913	1,650	1.80	4.81	8.70
18..	4,317	93	46.42	632	854	1.35	5.05	6.83
19..	6.697	132	50.73	748	1,260	1.64	5.31	8.71
	266,674	6.913	38.57	30,524	53,968	1.76	4.94	8.73

Five thousand four hundred and five of all who died were natives of the United States; 897 were born in Ireland, 197 in England, and 229 in Germany. Besides the 6,914 who died from various diseases, there were 400 still-born, 91 premature births, 10 malformation, 67 old age, 48 casualties, 7 suicides. Total, 623. The Health Officer directs particular attention to the "still-born" cases and infantile mortality. Of the 6 913 deaths, 4 140 were children *under five years of age*. Vaccination, nuisances, dispensaries, are all topics of consideration, and changes recommended. 20,000 destitute sick were treated in the several Dispensaries during the year.

Division of the Territories.

From the National Intelligencer.

The annexed table, as communicated by a correspondent, has been made out from the report of the Commissioner of Public Lands, and shows that the division of territory proposed by adopting the line of 36° 30′ would be a very fair arrangement, giving to both the North and the South a quantity *very nearly in proportion* to their respective populations—to the North 1,795 965 square miles for a population of nineteen millions, and to the South 1,203,711 square miles for a population of twelve millions.

Free States.	Sq. Miles.	Slave States.	Sq. Miles.
Maine	35,000	Delaware	2,120
New-Hampshire	9 280	Maryland	11,124
Vermont	10,212	Virginia	61 352
Massachusetts	7,800	North Carolina	50,704
Rhode Island	1,306	South Carolina	34,000
Connecticut	4,750	Georgia	58,000
New-York	47,000	Alabama	50,700
New-Jersey	8 300	Florida	59 268
Pennsylvania	46,000	Kentucky	37,680
Ohio	39 964	Missouri	65 350
Indiana	33,809	Arkansas	52,198
Illinois	55,410	Tennessee	45,000
Michigan	56,451	Mississippi	47,156
Wisconsin	53 924	Louisiana	41,346
Iowa	55,045	Texas	274,356
Minnesota	83 591	Total	890,382
Oregon	95,274		
California	188 981		
Total	832,017		
Free Territories.		Slave Territories.	
Kansas	126,283	New-Mexico	256 309
Nebraska	342,438	Indian	67,020
Minnesota	81,950	Total	313 329
Washington	193,071	Slave States	890,382
Utah	220,196	Total	1,203 711
Total	963,948	Population	12,000,000
Free States	832 017		
Total	1,795,965		
Population	19,000,000		

The Charleston *Mercury*, first-class authority in such matters, gives the appended description of the flag which, as it grandly and fervently says, is hereafter to represent the Sovereign State of South Carolina: "The field is dark blue. Upon the upper inner corner of the flag is the crescent, in white, the horns pointing upward. In the middle of the flag is an oval, in white, emblazoned with a golden palmetto, upright."

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE, OR a small family, can procure good rooms in a small genteel family at No. 16 Hammond st., near Waverley-place. Every modern convenience to make a pleasant, agreeable home. Dinner at 6 o'clock. Convenient to cars and stages.

BOARDING.—A HANDSOMELY FURNISHED bedroom on the first floor, with full board, to let. Location convenient to all of the stage routes. Unexceptionable references required. No. 24 University-place, corner of 9th-st. Dinner at 6 o'clock.

BOARDING.—A DESIRABLE FRONT ROOM with board, gas, hot and cold water &c., in a genteel private family of six adults, may be found at No. 152 West 25th-st. Unexceptionable references desired and given.

BOARDING.—LARGE AND WELL-FURNISHED rooms to let with board at No. 21 St. Mark's-place, 8th st. Location desirable, near Broadway. Stages pass the door every five minutes.

BOARDING.—TO LET, WITH BOARD, TWO handsome rooms, either together or separate, in a first class house on 11th-st., near 5th av. References exchanged. Address F. J. S., Box No. 137 Times Office.

BOARDING.—A LARGE ROOM, WITH FIRE, suitable for two gentlemen, also a single room, can be obtained, with board, at No. 72 2d-av., corner of 4th. Reference required.

BOARDING.—PLEASANT ROOMS, WITH FULL or partial board, at No. 155 Hudson-st., opposite St. John's Park. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—ROOM NEXT THE BATH, WITH board, for a gentleman, $9 per week, dinner at 6, at No. 125 West 21st-st.

BOARDING.—A BACK PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained by a gentleman and wife, without children, at 43 West 19th-st.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—GENTLEMEN AND their wives or a few single gentlemen can secure large, well-furnished rooms, (with all the modern conveniences,) with good board in a private family, by applying at No. 26 Lafayette-av., Brooklyn. Location very pleasant and within one block of City Railroad to either South, Wall or Fulton ferries.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—FURnished room at No. 34 Cranberry-st., fronting on Willow, side entrance on Cranberry, one block from Columbia; five minutes' walk from Wall and Fulton ferries; gas, bath, &c., in the house.

COUNTRY BOARD.—AN EXCELLENT ROOM and comfortable board are offered at a very moderate rate during the Spring months, to a gentleman and wife, in a pleasant house near a dépôt on Hudson River Railroad, one hour from New-York. Address HOME COMFORT, Box No. 142 *Times* Office.

ROOMS AND BOARD—AT NO. 72 WEST 20th st., one door from 6th-av. A back parlor and extension room on the first floor; also, a large back room on the second floor, with large closets and Croton water. Satisfactory references given and required.

BOARD WANTED.—A YOUNG GENTLEMAN, recently married, desires board in a private family, having a first-class house, with all the modern improvements. Address MERCHANT, Box No. 172 *Times* Office.

ONE OR TWO DESIRABLE ROOMS, WITH or without board, can be obtained at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts. Persons of religious habits preferred.

TO LET—A LARGE BEDROOM ON THE SECOND story, with gas and water fixtures, and bath-room adjoining, at No. 322 4th-st., second block west of Broadway.

NO. 19 UNION-SQUARE.—PLEASANT rooms, with board, for families and single gentlemen.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

$100 PER MONTH MADE WITH STENCIL TOOLS.—Cheapest and best. Send for latest circulars and samples. All free. Address D. L. MILLIKEN, Brandon, Vt., or No. 70 3d-st., Box No. 1,710 Post-office, St. Louis, Mo.

ASSIGNEE SALE.—A WHOLESALE DRUG stock, in lots to suit the trade, at less than cost, for a few days, to close the business. No. 34 Beekman-st.
J. K. MACK, Assignee.

WANTED—STOCK OF DRY GOODS OR GOOD MERCHANDISE.—Parties having good merchandise for sale cheap will find a purchaser by addressing Box No. 3,073 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE.—A COAL-OIL MANUFACTORY IN complete order; every facility for the successful prosecution of the business. Inquire of S. B. JAMES No. 96 Broadway.

LOST AND FOUND.

$20 REWARD.—LOST, JAN. 30, ABOUT 10 o'clock P. M., while going from the Central Park Pond to the 8th-av. cars, a GOLD WATCH, with the letters J. S M. to S. B. on the back. The finder will receive the above reward on leaving it at Breese & Co.'s Express., No. 66 Cortlandt-st. Pawnbrokers will please notice the above.

LOST—SUPPOSED TO HAVE BEEN DROPPED in the vicinity of 5th-av., 38th and 31st sts., a ladies' GOLD WATCH AND CHAIN—initials on the case. The finder will be liberally rewarded by returning it to the owner, at No. 380 5th-av., northwest corner 38th-st.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

WEDDING CARDS IN ELEGANT STYLES at low prices. See the Orange Blossom Wedding Envelope. Knots for Cards, at EVERDELL'S, 302 Broadway.

ALL WEDDINGS SUPPLIED WITH CARDS &c., engraved in the latest styles, at fair prices.
A. DEMAREST, No. 182 Broadway, corner John-st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

AS CHAMBERMAID.—WANTED, A SITUAtion as chambermaid and plain sewer, or as waitress, by a young woman, with four years' reference. Apply at No. 33 West 12th st., near 5th-av.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A SITuation, by a respectable young woman, as chambermaid and laundress or would do housework for a small family; has the best of City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at 190 West 20th-st., third floor, rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young Protestant girl of 17 years of age, a situation to do light chamberwork, or to assist in the care of children. Call for two days (Thursday and Friday) at No. 22 West 10th-st.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, A situation by a Protestant girl, as chambermaid and seamstress, or to do the fine washing; best of City reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th-st., rear house.

AS CHAMBERMAID, &c.—WANTED, BY A young woman a situation to do chamberwork, and to assist in the washing and ironing. Call at No. 471 6th-av., between 28th and 29th sts., in the fancy store.

AS CHAMBERMAID, NURSE, &c.—WANTed, a situation by a respectable Protestant young woman who understands the care of children and chamberwork, and to assist in the washing; or to take care of children and assist in the chamberwork. Call at No. 94 St. Mark's-place, for two days.

AS CHAMBERMAID OR WAITRESS.—A respectable Scotch girl wants a situation as chambermaid and to do plain sewing, or as waitress, in a small family. Call at No. 180 West 20th-st., near 8th-av., in the store.

AS COOK.—ANY PRIVATE FAMILY, HOTEL, or boarding house wanting a superior woman cook, with undoubted City reference, may apply from 12 to 3 o'clock, for two days, at No. 208 East 19th-st., or a note addressed COOK, to the above number, will meet with attention.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands jellies, soups and game, is a first-class meat and pastry cook; no objection to a first-class boarding-house; best of City reference. Apply at No. 39 5th-av., 2d floor, front room, between Bowery and 2d-av., for two days.

AS COOK.—A RESPECTABLE GIRL WANTS A situation in a private family: is a good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; is also a good baker. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 144 West 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs., third floor, front room. Best of City references given.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman as cook or to wash and iron; thoroughly understands her business; very best of references; no objections to do general housework in a small family; can be seen for two days at No. 198 East 14th-st., fourth floor.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A PROTESTANT WOman, a situation as first rate cook; perfectly understands meats, soups, game and all kinds of poultry; is an excellent baker of bread and biscuit; has no objection to the country; has good City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 4 Jane-st.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS FIRST-class cook by a competent woman; understands her business in all its branches. Best of City reference can be given. Call or address No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs. Can be seen until suited.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A first-class cook; understands her business in all its branches. No objection to a first-class boarding-house. Good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 439 16th-st., between 9th and 10th avs., second floor, front room.

AS COOK.—WANTED, BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT woman, a situation as first-class cook; thoroughly understands her business in all its branches; best of City references. Can be seen at No. 67 West 27th-st., basement door, between 6th and 7th avs.

AS COOK.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A REspectable woman, as cook, who understands her business in all its branches; two years' good City reference; can be seen until suited at No. 228 6th-av., between 15th and 16th sts.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook, and to wash and iron, or would go as chambermaid and nurse; thoroughly understands her business for either purpose; the very best of references from first class families. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 192 East 13th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A respectable woman as good plain cook; will assist with the washing and ironing; does all kinds of baking. Good City reference from her last place. Call at No. 148 36th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, A SITUATION BY A Protestant girl as cook, washer, and ironer; has three years' reference from her last place. Call, for two days, at No. 178 West 20th st., rear house.

AS COOK, &c.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTABLE woman a situation as cook; has no objection to wash and iron. Good City reference given. Call for two days at No. 431 7th-av., second floor.

AS COOK, WASHER, IRONER, &c.—A situation wanted—either city or country—by a competent and respectable servant-girl; is a good cook, and a superior washer and ironer; economical and neat, and thoroughly experienced in housework; references unexceptionable. Apply at No. 58 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn; will hire for moderate wages.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted a situation by a respectable young woman; can give the best of City reference; was four years in one family. Call at No. 104 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., rear, first floor.

AS COOK, WASHER AND IRONER.—Wanted, a situation, by a good German girl, as cook, washer and ironer in an American family; is also a good chambermaid. Call at No. 173 Elizabeth-st.

AS HOUSEKEEPER.—A MIDDLE-AGED American woman wants a situation as housekeeper; understands pastry and cooking; five years' reference from last place. Apply at No. 223 West 16th-st., between 6th and 7th avs.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family, or would do chamberwork and take care of children; has the best City reference. Can be seen, for two days, at No. 13 Union Court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS HOUSEMAID.—WANTED, BY A RESPECTable Protestant young woman, a situation to do general housework in a small family; good City reference. Call at No. 118 Pearl-st., Brooklyn.

AS LAUNDRESS.—FINE WASHING WANTED by an experienced laundress; she is fully competent, and can do all kinds of fine washing, fluting and fine muslins; particular attention paid to family clothes. Good reference given. Call on Mrs. CAIN, No. 214½ West 25th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.

AS NURSE, &c.—A SITUATION WANTED AS nurse and seamstress, by a trustworthy person, who has been for years in care of children; can take the entire charge from birth, bring them up by hand, &c.; best City reference; no objections to go South or West. Call at No. 96 West 28th-st.

AS NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG, tidy girl, a situation as nurse and to wash and iron for a lady who boards; reads and writes; is willing to go in the country, or do the sewing and children's making and mending in style; wages $6. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

AS NURSE AND CHAMBERMAID.—WANTed, by a respectable Protestant girl, a situation as nurse, and chambermaid and seamstress. Apply for two days at No. 329 East 9th-st.

AS NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, by a Protestant young woman, a situation as nurse and seamstress; is accustomed to the care of children and a good sewer. The best of City reference given. Call for two days at No. 431 7th-av.

AS CHILD'S NURSE, &c.—WANTED, BY A Protestant young woman a situation as child's nurse, or to do chamberwork and washing; is a good plain sewer, and understands embroidery. Can be seen for two days at her present employers, No. 116 East 32d-st., between 2d and 3d avs.

AS WET NURSE.—A SITUATION WANTED BY a highly respectable young woman as wet nurse; her baby is only six weeks old; has first-class references from first-class families. Can be seen for two days at No. 5 Clinton Hall, Astor-place, 8th-st., near Broadway.

AS WET NURSE.—WANTED, A SITUATION, BY a respectable Protestant married young woman, with a fresh breast of milk; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 144 West 30th-st.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, BY A COMpetent young woman a situation as seamstress; can cut and fit for ladies and children, or would do chamberwork; has the most excellent City reference; is willing and obliging. Can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, between 11th and 12th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED, A SITUATION by a good seamstress, who understands cutting and making all sorts of ladies' undergarments, and can sew neatly; wages not so much an object as a nice, steady place; no objection to City or country. Call or send, for two days, to No. 230 7th-av., between 25th and 26th sts.

AS SEAMSTRESS OR NURSE.—A REspectable Protestant girl wishes a situation as seamstress or nurse; can cut and fit ladies' and children's dresses, and do all kinds of family sewing and embroidery; no objection to travel. Can be seen at No. 67 West 20th-st.

AS WAITRESS, &c.—WANTED, BY A YOUNG woman, a Protestant, a situation as waitress and seamstress, or seamstress and to mind children. Call or address B. T., seamstress, No. 267 Mulberry-st., rear, for two days.

GOOD SERVANTS, WHITE OR COLORED, at WEIR'S Intelligence Office, No. 16 East 11th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Late No. 82 Spring-st.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED—A SITUATION BY a respectable single man, of long experience in this City, as coachman; has lived in first-class families in this City. The best of City reference as to character and capabilities. Can be seen at Mr. Campbell's saddlery-store, No. 50 4th-av., or a note addressed to J. C., to the above place.

AS COACHMAN.—WANTED, A SITUATION AS coachman, by a single man of long experience in the care and treatment of horses in Europe and America; is a good groom and steady driver, and is not afraid of hard work; has the best of reference; Call at No. 79 Bleecker st., or a note addressed to E. L., Box No. 192 *Times* Office, will be attended to.

AS COACHMAN, &c.—SEAMSTRESS, &c.—Wanted, situations by an Englishman and his wife; the man as coachman or groom; is a good and careful driver sober and industrious; understands the care and treatment of horses in sickness, and is in every respect a trustworthy man; the woman is an excellent seamstress, or would do light chamberwork, or wait upon a lady; is also capable of taking the entire charge of a household; will hire together or separate. Both have the best of City and country reference. Can be seen at No. 132 West 24th-st., between 7th and 8th avs.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation as coachman and groom by a young man; understands the care of horses and carriages perfectly; is willing to assist in a garden and make himself generally useful; good reference. Address C. H., Box No. 199 *Times* Office.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a respectable Protestant—one who is competent in every respect, as his testimonials will fully prove; is willing to make himself useful to his employer. Address J. W., Box No. 219 *Times* Office, for two days.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

MALES.

AS COACHMAN AND GROOM.—WANTED, a situation by a young man of long experience in the business; is willing to make himself useful; can give several years' City reference from his last employer. Address M. P., Box 172 *Times* Office.

AS GARDENER.—A GARDENER'S SITUATION wanted by a Scotchman; understands the growing of grapes and greenhouse plants, and is thorough master of his business. Apply at Bridgeman's seed-store, corner of 18th-st. and Broadway.

AS GROOM AND COACHMAN.—A YOUNG man wishes a situation as groom and coachman; understands his business perfectly; reason for being out of employment at this season, his last employer having sent his horses to the country; the best of City reference for the last 10 years. Call, for two days, at No. 1,404 Broadway, near 39th-st.

AS USEFUL MAN.—A WELL-CONDUCTED young man wishes a situation as clerk or fireman, or as coachman and hostler, in a gentleman's family; will make himself useful about the house; writes a good hand and is a good accountant; has good reference. Apply at No. 424 Broadway, up stairs.

AS WAITER.—WANTED, BY A RELIABLE MAN of steady habits, a situation as waiter in a private family. The advertiser is well versed in his business capacity; can give five years reference, and can also be well recommended from his recent employer. Apply of Mr. J. Dennott, No. 284 4th-av., corner 22d-st., at 10 A. M. or 2 o'clock P. M., where he may be seen until Saturday.

AS WAITER.—A FRENCHMAN, WITH THE best of City reference, wishes a situation as waiter; understands everything connected with the business; is smart, tidy, honest and sober; wages moderate. Apply at No 424 Broadway, up stairs.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED.—A MIDDLE-AGED French gentleman, who speaks a little English, wishes to find some employment; is a good business man; will prefer a liquor or grocery store or hotel; compensation no object. Address, No. 402 4th st., Mr. WAUTERS.

HELP WANTED.

A COOK.—WANTED, A FIRST-CLASS COOK, who understands her business in all respects wanted immediately. Apply to Mrs. FERNANDO WOOD, No. 235 5th-av., cor. 28th-st.

A DRESSMAKER.—WANTED, A DRESSmaker to work by the day; she must be a very good cutter and fitter. Call at 6 or between 9 and 10 o'clock in the evening. No. 110 5th-av.

A NURSE.—WANTED, A MIDDLE-AGED AMERIcan or English woman to take charge of an infant; none but an experienced nurse need apply. Call for two days, at No. 231 Madison-av., between 38th and 39th-sts, 9 to 11 A. M.

WANTED—BOOK-KEEPER FOR A MARBLE-yard, clerk for a Ticket Sale Agency, 3 boys for trades, 2 porters, 2 drivers, 2 baggagemen and 2 brakesmen, 4 men for steamers, 4 girls to travel to Europe and California; places procured for conductors, &c.; charges moderate. Apply at No. 7 Chatham square.

DRY GOODS.

AN

IMMENSE DISCOUNT.

White China Tea Sets, 44 pieces	$3 75	worth	$6 00
White China Dinner Plates, the dozen	1 50	worth	2 25
White China Tea Plates, the dozen	90	worth	1 37
White China Covered Dishes, each	75	worth	1 25
White China Soup Tureens, each	2 00	worth	3 00
White China Dinner Sets	28 00	worth	39 00
Gold Band China Dinner Sets	46 75	worth	68 00
Gold Band China Tea Sets	5 80	worth	10 00
Colored and gold China Tea Sets	8 00	worth	15 00
Silver-plated Table Spoons, the dozen	4 00	worth	6 00
Silver-plated Tea-spoons, the dozen	2 00	worth	3 00
Ivory-handle Dinner Knives, the dozen	4 50	worth	6 75
Ivory-handle Tea Knives, the dozen	4 00	worth	6 00

ALSO,
The largest assortment in the City of
FANCY DINNER SETS,
From $50 to $140, and all and each of them at
ABOUT HALF PRICE.
W. J. F. DAILEY & CO.,
No. 631 Broadway.

A SPECIAL ANNOUNCEMENT.
CLOAKS! CLOAKS!! CLOAKS!!!
OUR ENTIRE STOCK OF CLOTH AND BEAVER CLOAKS!
WILL BE SOLD AT COST!!!!!!!
W. R. ROBERTS'
CRYSTAL PALACE EMPORIUM
OF FASHION,
NO. 252 BOWERY.

TOWERS' PATENT BROOM.
ELASTICITY.
Warranted to outlast two common brooms.
EASE.
They are more easy to use.
ECONOMY.
Give them a trial and decide for yourselves.
Dépôt No. 99 Maiden-lane.

THE NEW-YORK
DYEING AND PRINTING ESTABLISHMENT,
WORKS ON STATEN ISLAND.
No. 98 Duane st., (late No. 45 John-st.)
Branch Offices { No. 720 Broadway, New-York, and No. 136 Pierrepont-st., Brooklyn.

MISCELLANEOUS.

NO MORE EXPLOSIONS!
NO MORE DEATHS FROM BURNING FLUID!
GREATEST DISCOVERY OF THE AGE!
ROSENE COMPOUND SAFETY FLUID
AND
NON-EXPLOSIVE NAPTHALINE OIL.

THEIR ADVANTAGES over all other fluids and oils They can be used in any fluid-lamp or gas-generator thereby rendering any ALTERATION OF LAMPS UNNECESSARY. No glass chimnies required, thereby avoiding expense of breakage. They emit no unpleasant unhealthy fumes; will burn longer and give a more brilliant light than any burning fluid now in use, and will not explode by any ordinary use to which burning fluid is subject. For sale in any quantity by

SAFETY FLUID COMPANY,
No. 246 GREENWICH-ST., New-York.
Orders by mail promptly filled.
State and county rights for sale.

FOR SALE!!!
Marble Mantels, Statuary and an Italian vein of the best quality and patterns, for sale at a large reduction from usual prices.
Call at Nos. 326 and 328 Navy-st., or No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn. MARTIN OLSEN.

GREEN TURTLE SOUPS AND STEAKS, and English Pheasants for dinner to-day. Jugged Hare to-morrow. For sale, English Mutton, Bacon, Cheese, Yarmouth Bloaters, Filberts, Firmon Haddock, &c. Elizabethan Ale Lunch Rooms, T. RICHARDSON, Agent. Dunlap's XX Ale in fine condition and in half-barrels, for family use. No. 66 Maiden-lane, corner of William-st.

INSTRUCTION.

GERMAN AMERICAN INSTITUTE—NO. 309 West 22d-st.—Term begins on Wednesday Feb. 6 In the Female Department a new higher class will be opened! thus making four classes in each department, enabling us to receive scholars of both sexes from the 6th up to the 16th year. Circulars, containing full particulars, may be had on application to the principals. RICH. DULON, P. D., Nos. 11 and 13 Market-st.; H. GERIKE, P. D., No. 309 West 22d-st.

FRENCH AND ENGLISH INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG GENTLEMEN—No. 92 Hampden-st., (Irving-place,) between Fulton-av. and Hanson-place, Brooklyn. Boarding and Day School. The third quarter commences on MONDAY, Feb. 4. For circulars, &c., address as above.
L. J. SIMONIN,
T. P. CORBALLY, } Principals.

AS ELOCUTIONIST.—A YOUNG LADY, ENtirely competent to teach elocution, will take a few pupils at her residence. She would likewise read daily to an invalid. References unexceptionable. Address Box No. 2,591 Post-office.

CLASSICAL AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 20 East 31st-st., JAMES WEIR MASON. Circulars at Carter's, No. 558 Broadway, or at the School.

MR. GEORGE C. ANTHON'S CLASSICAL, French and English School, with Preparatory Department and Gymnasium, Broadway, corner 18th-st.

TEACHERS.

AS TUTOR OR TEACHER.—A GENTLEMAN, an experienced scholar, recently returned from Paris, (France,) where he has long resided, desires a situation, either as tutor in a private family, or as teacher in a college; he possesses thoroughly the English, French, Spanish and German languages, and can, if required, impart a thoroughly English classical education, as well as the rudiments of music on the piano; would not object to going South or to Cuba. Address C. T. M., Box No. 166 *Times* Office.

AS VISITING OR DAILY GOVERNESS.—A young English lady is desirous of a reëngagement for a few hours daily. Her acquirements are English thoroughly, French, music and dancing. The highest City references given. Address G. L., Box No. 3,805 Post office, New-York.

AS TEACHER.—A YOUNG MAN OF THOROUGH education wishes to give instruction in the English branches and mathematics, either in a school or private family, at a moderate compensation: best of City reference given. Address H. G. R., Box No. 167 *Times* Office.

A RESIDENT STUDENT, WHO IS A graduate of a New England College, and experienced in teaching, wishes to be engaged two or three hours, daily, as a teacher. For particulars, address H. J. M., Box 107 *Times* Office.

COAL.

COAL.—LEHIGH, (FROM THE MINES OF THE Cold Company,) Pure Red ash, (Peach Orchard,) and Broad Mountain; also, English Cannel, Liverpool, Orrel and Cumberland. All at lowest market prices.
HENRY REEVE, corner of Canal and Centre, and Jane and West sts.

SPRUCE CREEK Huntingdon Co., Pa., Jan. 1[illegible], 1861.

H. C. SPALDING, ESQ.,
SIR:
You will please send me two boxes of your Cephalic Pills. Send them immediately.
Respectfully yours,
JNO. B. SIMONS.
P. S.—I have used one box of your Pills and find them *excellent*.

BELLE VERNON, Ohio, Jan. 1[illegible], 1861.
HENRY C. SPALDING, Esq.:
Please find inclosed twenty-five cents, for which send me another box of your Cephalic Pills. *They are truly the best Pills I have ever tried.*
Direct A. STOVER, P. M.,
Belle Vernon, Wyandot Co., Ohio.

BEVERLY, Mass., Dec. 11, [illegible].
H. C. SPALDING, Esq.
SIR:
I wish for some circulars or large show bills to bring your Cephalic Pills more particularly before my customers. If you have anything of the kind, please send to me.
One of my customers who is subject to severe Sick Headache (usually lasting two days) was cured of an attack in one hour by your Pills, which I sent her.
Respectfully yours,
W. B. WILKES.

REYNOLDSBURG, Franklin Co., Ohio, } Jan. 9, 1861. }
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York:
DEAR SIR:
Inclosed find twenty-five cents (25), for which send box of "Cephalic Pills." Send to address of Rev. Wm. C. Filler, Reynoldsburg, Franklin County, Ohio.
Your Pills work like a charm—cure Headache almost *instanter.*
Truly yours,
WM. C. FILLER.

YPSILANTI, Mich., Jan. 14, 1861.
Mr. SPALDING:
SIR:
Not long since I sent to you for a box of Cephalic Pills for the cure of the Nervous Headache and costiveness, and received the same, and they had so good an effect that I was induced to send for more.
Please send by return mail. Direct to
A. R. WHEELER,
Ypsilanti, Mich.

☞ A single bottle of SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE will save ten times its cost annually. ☜

☞ OVER-EXCITEMENT, and the mental care and anxiety incident to close attention to business or study, are among the numerous causes of Nervous Headache. The disordered state of mind and body incident to this distressing complaint is a fatal blow to all energy and ambition. Sufferers by this disorder can always obtain speedy relief from these distressing attacks by using one of the Cephalic Pills whenever the symptoms appear. It quiets the overtasked brain, and soothes the strained and jarring nerves, and relaxes the tension of the stomach, which always accompanies and aggravates the disordered condition of the brain.

☞ HEADACHE is the favorite sign by which nature makes known any deviation whatever from the natural state of the brain, and viewed in this light it may be looked on as a safeguard intended to give notice of disease which might otherwise escape attention, till too late to be remedied; and its indications should never be neglected. Headaches may be classed under two names, viz.: Symptomatic and Idiopathic. Symptomatic Headache is exceedingly common and is the precursor of a great variety of diseases, among which are Apoplexy, Gout, Rheumatism, and all febrile diseases. In its nervous form it is sympathetic of disease of the stomach constituting *sick headache*; of hepatic disease constituting *bilious headache*; of worms, constipation and other disorders of the bowels, as well as renal and uterine affections. Diseases of the heart are very frequently attended with Headaches. Anæmia and plethora are also affections which frequently occasion Headache. Idiopathic Headache is also very common, being usually distinguished by the name of *nervous headache*, sometimes coming on suddenly in a state of apparently sound health and prostrating at once the mental and physical energies, and in other instances it comes on slowly, heralded by depression of spirits or acerbity of temper. In most instances the pain is in the front of the head, over one or both eyes, and sometimes provoking vomiting; under this class may also be named *Neuralgia*.

For the treatment of either class of Headache the Cephalic Pills have been found a sure and safe remedy, relieving the most acute pains in a few minutes, and by its subtle power eradicating the diseases of which Headache is the unerring index.

FACTS WORTH KNOWING.—Spalding's Cephalic Pills are a certain cure for Sick Headache, Bilious Headache, Nervous Headache, Costiveness and General Debility.

CONSTIPATION OR COSTIVENESS.

No one of the "many ills flesh is heir to" is so prevalent, so little understood, and so much neglected as Costiveness. Often originating in carelessness or sedentary habits, it is regarded as a slight disorder of too little consequence to excite anxiety, while in reality it is the precursor and companion of many of the most fatal and dangerous diseases, and unless early eradicated it will bring the sufferer to an untimely grave. Among the lighter evils of which costiveness is the usual attendant are Headache, Colic, Rheumatism, Foul Breath, Piles, and others of like nature, while a long train of frightful diseases, such as Malignant Fevers, Abscesses, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Dyspepsia, Apoplexy, Epilepsy, Paralysis, Hysteria, Hypochondriasis, Melancholy and Insanity, first indicate their presence in the system by this alarming symptom. Not unfrequently the diseases named originate in Constipation, but take on an independent existence unless the cause is eradicated at an early stage. From all these considerations it follows that the disorder should receive immediate attention whenever it occurs, and no person should neglect to get a box of Cephalic Pills on the first appearance of the complaint, as their timely use will expel the insidious approaches of disease and destroy this dangerous foe to human life.

CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Sick Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure Nervous Headache!
CEPHALIC PILLS,
Cure all kinds of headache!

By the use of these Pills the periodical attacks of *Nervous or Sick Headache* may be prevented; and if taken at the commencement of an attack immediate relief from pain and sickness will be obtained.

They seldom fail in removing the *Nausea* and *Headache* to which females are so subject.

They act gently upon the bowels—removing *Costiveness*.

For *Literary men*, *Students*, Delicate Females, and all persons of *sedentary habits*, they are invaluable as a *Laxative*, improving the *appetite*, giving *tone* and *vigor* to the digestive organs, and restoring the natural elasticity and strength of the whole system.

THE CEPHALIC PILLS are the result of long investigation and carefully conducted experiments, having been in use many years, during which time they have prevented and relieved a vast amount of pain and suffering from Headache, whether originating in the nervous system or from a deranged state of the stomach.

They are entirely vegetable in their composition, and may be taken at all times with perfect safety, without making any change of diet, *and the absence of any disagreeable taste renders it easy to administer them to children.*

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS!

The genuine have five signatures of Henry C. Spalding on the Box.

Sold by Druggists and all other Dealers in Medicines.

A Box will be sent by mail prepaid, on receipt of the
PRICE, 25 CENTS.

All orders should be addressed to
HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE!
SAVE THE PIECES!
ECONOMY! DISPATCH!

☞ "A STITCH IN TIME SAVES NINE." ☜

As accidents will happen, even in well regulated families, it is very desirable to have some cheap and convenient way for repairing Furniture, Toys, Crockery, &c.

SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE
meets all such emergencies and no household can afford to be without it. It is always ready, and up to the sticking point.

"USEFUL IN EVERY HOUSE."

N. B.—A Brush accompanies each bottle. *Price, 25 cents.* Address HENRY C. SPALDING,
No. 48 Cedar-st., New-York.

CAUTION!

As certain unprincipled persons are attempting to palm off on the unsuspecting public imitations of my PREPARED GLUE, I would caution all persons to examine before purchasing, and see that the full name,

☞ SPALDING'S PREPARED GLUE, ☜

is on the outside wrapper; *all others are swindling counterfeits.*

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE OF SALE.—WHEREAS, DEFAULT has been made in the conditions of a certain mortgage, bearing date on the 1st of May, A. D. 1857, and executed by the Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company to Azariah C. Flagg, in the City of New-York, Trustee, and duly recorded in the office of the Secretary of State of the State of Wisconsin, in Book A of Railroad Mortgages, on pages 159 to 167, inclusive; and whereas, the said Flagg has resigned the appointment of Trustee under said mortgage, and the undersigned has been duly constituted and appointed, according to the provisions of said mortgage, successor to said Flagg, and Trustee in his place:

Now, therefore, by virtue of the power of sale contained in said mortgage and in pursuance of law, the undersigned Trustee under said mortgage, will, on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1861, at the station-house of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, in the City of Sheboygan, Wisconsin, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, sell at public auction to the highest bidder, for the payment of two hundred and thirty eight thousand and ninety-five dollars and forty-one cents ($238,095 41,) the amount of bonds secured by said mortgage now outstanding with the interest thereon unpaid, being the amount claimed to be due thereon, the mortgaged premises described in said mortgage, to wit:

All and singular, the first division of the Railroad of said Company, from the City of Sheboygan to the City of Fon du Lac, in Wisconsin together with all the rights of way, dépôt grounds, railways, rails, bridges, fences, stations, station-houses and other buildings, and all the lands and hereditaments by said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company then held or thereafter acquired in connection with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto, whether obtained under the rights and privileges of their charter, or conveyed to them by deed; and also all the tolls, incomes, rents, issues and profits and corporate and other franchises of said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company connected with the said first division of their railway, or relating thereto; and also all the locomotive-engines, tenders, cars of every kind, machinery, machine-shops, tools and implements and property connected with the proper equipment, working, operating and conducting of the said railroad then owned, or thereafter acquired, by the said Sheboygan and Mississippi Railroad Company, for or appurtenant to the aforesaid line of road, in substitution of those then owned, or otherwise, all of which personal chattels were declared to be fixtures and appurtenances, and were to be used and sold therewith, and not separated therefrom, and were to be taken as a part thereof.

DECEMBER 15, 1860. SAMUEL P. BENSON, Trustee.

A. M. CRISTALAR, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE OF GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES, DIAMONDS AND JEWELRY.—A. M. CRISTALAR, No. 23 Bowery, will sell on FRIDAY, Feb. 1, at 10½ o'clock, a large and valuable assortment of fine gold, hunting, diamond and enameled levers and cylinders, also double time levers, fine nickel movements, also gold hunting, fine chronometers and magic levers, also a large assortment of English silver hunting patent levers, eighteen to twenty-two line hunting, open face, silver gilt anchors and cylinders, and a large lot of other watches too numerous to mention; also, single stone, cluster, hoop and half hoop, diamond, emerald, opal and ruby rings, brooches, earrings, sets; also, ten carat loose diamonds, together with a large assortment of gold jewelry, consisting of cameo, florentine and mosaic pins and earrings, singly and in sets; bracelets, necklaces, guard, fob and vest chains; stone and seal rings, pencil cases, sleeve buttons, and a variety of other goods in the line. Also, one iron safe. Terms cash.

BROWNE & NICHOLS, Auctioneers.

SATURDAY, FEB. 2, AT 10½ O'CLOCK, at the salesroom No. 35 Nassau st., a large assortment of elegant Household Furniture, new and second hand, consisting of rosewood, mahogany and black walnut parlor suites in satin, brocatel, velvet and hair cloth; complete dining-room and chamber suites, mirrors, etageres, wardrobes, extension tables, carpets, beds, bedding, &c.; also, two superb 7-octave rosewood piano-fortes.

M. DOUGHTY, Auctioneer.

WILL SELL ON FRIDAY, FEB. 1; AT 10½ o'clock, at salesroom No 85 Nassau-st., household furniture, sofas, chairs, tête-à-têtes, tables, carpets, curtains, dressing-bureaus, washstands, bedsteads, mattrasses, pailasses, lounges, rosewood piano-forte, also three of Wilder's patent iron safes.

E. H. LUDLOW, Auctioneer.

PEREMPTORY SALE BY ORDER OF THE Supreme Court, on TUESDAY, Feb. 5, 1861, at 12 o'clock noon at the Merchants' Exchange, of the two-story, attic and basement brick front house No. 55 Hester-st. Lot 22 by 88 feet. S. P. NASH, Referee.
CHAS. B. HART, Plff's Att'y, No. 40 Wall-st.

NOTICE.—TO BE SOLD ON MONDAY, 4TH OF February next, at 12 o'clock noon, at the Public Pound, 55th-st., 4th and 5th avs., to pay charges, one gray horse. W. WALTERMIRE, P. M.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—THREE TWO-STORY AND BASEMENT brick houses, with the modern improvements, situated in De Kalb-av., adjoining the corner of Skillman-st., Brooklyn. Inquire of BADEAU, LOCKWOOD & CO., No. 227 Washington-st., New-York.

FOR SALE ON MURRAY HILL—ONE NEW first class four-story brown-stone-front house, with all the modern improvements; built by day's work; situated No. 47 East 37th-st., between Park and Lexington avs. Inquire on the premises.

FOR SALE AT A GREAT BARGAIN, THE first class four-story and basement house, No. 218 West 14th-st., between 8th and 9th avs.; house 25x65, lot 25x103 feet, containing all the modern improvements. Apply to the owner, on the premises.

FOR SALE—TWO FIRST-CLASS FOUR-STORY brown-stone front houses, high stoops, replete with the modern improvements, situated at Nos. 102 and 106 East 34th-st., near Lexington-av. Inquire of JAMES OWENS, Builder, No. 102 East 34th-st.

HOUSE AND LOT FOR SALE.—FIRST-class house, with all modern improvements, 19 rooms and brown-stone front, No. 96 St. Mark's-place; in good repair; lot 25x98 feet. Price $4,500. Inquire of J. H. GRAY, No. 72 Wall-st.

MURRAY HILL PROPERTY FOR SALE.—Brown stone houses on Lexington-av., 34th-st. and 38th-st., near 5th-av. Terms to suit purchasers. Prices low, to suit the times. Apply to
MATTHEW BYRNES, No. 83 East 32d-st.

FOR EXCHANGE.—A MODERN BROWN-STONE house, on one of the finest streets in Brooklyn, will be exchanged for a dwelling with one or two acres of land at Yonkers or Tarrytown, worth from $6,000 to $10,000. Address CLINTON, Box No. 2,512 New-York Post-office.

FOR SALE—NOS. 47 AND 49 WEST 45TH-ST. These houses are desirably situated and have all the modern conveniences. Terms liberal. For particulars apply to EDWARD WOOD, No. 33 Pine-st.

HARLEM LOTS FOR SALE.—TWENTY-five of the most desirable lots in Harlem, ready for immediate improvement, at low prices and on easy terms. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

TO LET.

WANTED TO RENT.

A number of houses, varying
From $500 to $1,500 per annum.
Apply to
JOHN McCLAVE, No. 1,241 Broadway.

BONDED WAREHOUSE TO LET FOR A TERM OF YEARS.—The large, fire-proof, four-story store No. 185 South st., two doors below James-slip, well suited and situated for a general order or bonded warehouse; with spacious attic, and cemented cellar under the whole; dimensions, 33 by 150 feet, with double entrances on South and Water sts. Apply on the premises.

LARGE BOARDING-HOUSE TO LET—Situated on Brooklyn Heights, very convenient to the ferries, capable of accommodating 75 boarders. To a tenant with satisfactory security, the rent will be $2,800. Stable in the immediate neighborhood. For further particulars, address T. C., Box No. 163 *Times* Office.

TO LET—THE LARGE AND HANDSOME stores, now finishing, Nos. 97 and 99 6th-av., near the Jefferson Market, one of the best retail business stands in the upper part of the City. Apply to L. SUYDAM, No. 158 Waverly-place, near 6th-av.

TO LET—STORE NOS. 164 AND 166 CHAMBERS-st.; 44 feet front, five-stories high, with large vault; substantially built, for a wholesale grocery-house, or other business requiring a heavily-timbered store. Apply at No. 169 Chambers-st.

TO LET.—PART OF HOUSE NO. 282 4TH-AV., near 22d-st., with all the modern improvements; hot and cold water, bath, gas, &c. Apply to J. HOPKINS.

STEAM POWER TO LEASE.—ROOMS IN THE new buildings Nos. 42, 44, 46, 48 and 50 Greene-st. Apply to H. J. HOWARD, on the premises.

STEAM-POWER TO LET—AT THE EMPIRE Works, foot of East 24th-st. Rooms 45x200, and engines 1,000 horse power.

LIGHT ROOMS AND STEADY POWER to Let, by JOHN GANDU, No. 102 Walker-st.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR TO RENT.—A COUNTRY residence in North Orange, N. J.; is finely located, and within five minutes' walk of the dépôt; is well built, filled in with brick; has all the modern improvements, and contains five sleeping rooms; the garden is in fine order, and contains half an acre of land. For further particulars inquire of S. E. MORSE, Jr., No. 37 Park-row, or H. B. BLACKWELL, No. 49 Main-st., Orange, N. J.

FOR SALE—ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON River, two miles below Poughkeepsie, 68 acres of land, extending from the Post road to the river, adjoining the residence of Prof. Morse, and formerly part of the estate of Henry Livingston, deceased. For the formation of an elegant country seat, with extensive and ornamental grounds, the above is unsurpassed by any situation on the Hudson. Apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Building, Pine-st.

TO LET—ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY SEATS, village residences, farms and villa sites, a great variety, within an hour of Cortlandt-st., for rent and for sale very low, by HENRY B. BLACKWELL, No. 58 William-st., New-York, 9 to 11 A. M.; No. 49 Main-st., Orange, 1 to 5 P. M.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—FARE $1, BERTHS FREE, by steamer from Peck-slip daily at 3 P. M. Passengers for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, Northampton, and towns on the line of Vermont railroads, can take the 11 P. M. train from New-Haven, or remain on board the boat until the next morning without charge. Merchandise forwarded by an express train through to Burlington, Ogdensburgh, Montreal and intermediate towns.
FRANCIS HYDE, General Freight Agent.

FLUSHING, COLLEGE POINT AND NEW-YORK STEAM FERRY COMPANY.—On and after MONDAY, Oct. 1, 1860, the iron steamer FLUSHING, Capt. WM. H. NIMMO, will run as follows: Leave Flushing and College Point, daily, Sundays excepted—from Flushing, 8 A. M. and 1 P. M.; from Fulton Market, New-York, 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Freight taken to College Point at 10:30 only. Fare 15 cents.
WM. M. SMITH Superintendent.

STATIONERY.

THE BEST AND CHEAPEST INK.

AMERICAN UNION INK, jet black, flows freely and does not corrode. Sold at No. 5 Ludlow-st., and at the stationers generally. JESSE G. KEYS.

WANTED—TWO SECOND-HAND FOUR OR SIX cylinder printing machines, folio size, about 32x46. Persons having them for sale can hear of a purchaser by applying to E. R. WEBB & CO., Nos. 16 and 18 Dutch-st. New-York.

FINANCIAL.

CLEVELAND AND MAHONING RAILROAD COMPANY.

CLEVELAND, Jan. 28, 1861.

Interest due 1st prox. on the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, will be paid by WARD CAMPBELL & CO., No. 56 Wall-st., New-York.
(Signed,) CHAS. L. RHODES, V. President.

U. S. TREASURY NOTES, NEW ISSUE.
FOR SALE IN SUMS TO SUIT.
By
TAYLOR BROTHERS,
No. 76 Wall-st., New-York.

BROWN, BROTHERS & CO.,
No. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS
FOR USE IN THIS COUNTRY
AND ABROAD.

OFFICE OF THE ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Jan. 26, 1861.

THE TRUSTEES, IN CONFORMITY TO the Charter of the Company, submit the following statement of its affairs on the 31st December, 1860:

Premiums received on Marine Risks, from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,602,725 77
Premiums on Policies not marked off 1st January, 1860	1,412,710 11
Total amount of Marine Premiums	$6,015,435 88

No Policies have been issued upon Life Risks; nor upon Fire Risks disconnected with Marine Risks.

Premiums marked off from 1st January, 1860, to 31st December, 1860	$4,541,135 59
Losses paid during the same period	$2,419,443 72
Returns of Premiums and Expenses	699,212 55

The Company have the following Assets, viz.:

United States and State of New-York Stock, City, Bank and other Stocks	$2,666,378 42
Loans secured by Stocks, Bonds and Mortgages, and otherwise	1,190,152 05
Real Estate	200,000 00
Dividends on Stocks, Interest on Bonds and Mortgages and other Loans, sundry notes, reinsurance and other claims due the Company, estimated at	105,190 12
Premium Notes and Bills Receivable	2,378,416 84
Cash in Bank	106 154 67
Total amount of Assets	$6,646,292 10

Six per cent. interest on the outstanding certificates of profit will be paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next.

After reserving TWO AND A HALF MILLION DOLLARS of profits, the outstanding certificates of the issue of 1859, will be redeemed and paid to the holders thereof, or their legal representatives, on and after Tuesday, the 5th of February next, from which date all interest thereon will cease. The certificates to be produced at the time of payment, and canceled.

A dividend of THIRTY-FIVE PER CENT. is declared on the net earned premiums of the Company, for the year ending 31st December, 1860, for which certificates will be issued on and after Tuesday, the 2d of April next.

The profits of the Company, ascertained from 1st of July, 1842 to the 1st of January, 1860, for which certificates were issued, amount to	$10,278,560
Additional profits from 1st January, 1860, to 1st January, 1861	1,574,000
Total profits for 18½ years	$11,852,560
The certificates previous to 1859 have been redeemed by cash	7,655,310
Net earnings remaining with the Company, on 1st January, 1861	$4,197,250

By order of the Board, W. TOWNSEND JONES, Secretary.

TRUSTEES.

John D. Jones,
Charles Dennis,
W. H. H. Moore,
Thomas Tileston,
Henry Coit,
W. C. Pickersgill,
Lewis Curtis,
Charles H. Russell,
Lowell Holbrook,
Robert C. Goodhue,
P. A. Hargous,
Meyer Gans,
Edw. H. Gillilan,
Royal Phelps,
Caleb Barstow,
A. P. Pillot,
Leroy M. Wiley,
Daniel S. Miller,
S. T. Nicoll,
Joshua J. Henry,
Geo. G. Hobson,
David Lane,
James Bryce,
Wm. Sturgis, Jr.,
Henry K. Bogert,
A. A. Low,
William E. Dodge.
Dennis Perkins,
Jos. Gaillard, Jr.,
William Wood,
J. Henry Burgy,
Cor'lius Grinnell,
C. A. Hand,
Watts Sherman,
Edward R. Bell,
E. E. Morgan,
B. J. Howland,
Benj. Babcock,
Fletcher Westray,
R. B. Minturn, Jr.

JOHN D. JONES, President.
CHARLES DENNIS, Vice-President.
WM. H. H. MOORE, 2d Vice-President.

OFFICE OF THE METROPOLITAN GAS LIGHT CO., New-York, Jan. 22, 1861.

AT THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Company, held on the 14th inst., the following gentlemen were elected:

C. H. SAND,
JOHN D. SCOTT,
HERMANN MAROUSE,
JAMES HOY,
EDWARD SCHELL,
EUGENE S. BALLIN,
JOSEPH NOBLE,
C. GODFREY GUNTHER,
GEORGE OPDYKE,
MELVIN S. WHITNEY,
W. J. SYMS,
DANIEL DEVLIN.

At a subsequent meeting of the Board C. H. SAND was unanimously reelected President; JAMES HOY, Vice-President; O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary and Treasurer, and W. TITUS, Assistant Secretary.
O. ZOLLIKOFFER, Secretary.

NOTICE.—THE BOOKS OF SUBSCRIPTION TO the Capital Stock of the Transit Life Insurance Company of the City of New-York, will be opened on FRIDAY, Feb. 8, at 10 o'clock A. M., at the office of A. Guerber, No. 63 Beaver-st., (or No. 20 Exchange-place,) Room No. 9, and remain open daily, between the hours of 10 A. M. and 3 P. M., until the stock to be issued is wholly subscribed.
SIMEON DRAPER,
EDWARD ROWE,
AUGUSTUS GUERBER, } Commissioners.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 30, 1861.

NEW-YORK PRODUCE EXCHANGE COMPANY.—The subscribers to the stock of this Company are hereby notified that the final installment of 20 per cent. has this day been called for by resolution of the Board of Trustees, payable on or before the 11th of February, at the Office of the Treasurer, WILLIAM H. NEWMAN, No. 78 Pearl-st.
FRANCIS M. FRENCH, President.
EDWARD CROMWELL, Secretary.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

NOTICE TO MILWAUKEE AND HORICON FIRST MORTGAGE BONDHOLDERS.—A meeting to consult with Mr. R. H. Lowry, Trustee, and take means to protect their interests, will be held at the office of Satterlee & Co. No. 49 Exchange-place, on Feb. 10, at 1 P. M. Bondholders may call any day prior, at that hour, to meet the Committee.
A. W. SPIES, Chairman.

LORILLARD FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
Office Mechanics' Bank Building,
No. 31 Wall-st., NEW YORK, Jan 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIS COMPANY for twenty-five Directors and three Inspectors for the next ensuing election will be held at this office, on TUESDAY, the 5th day of February next. Polls open from 12 to 1 o'clock P. M.
GEORGE D. CRARY, Secretary.

TO CAPITALISTS.—WANTED, A LOAN FOR a term of five years at 7 per cent., on each of the eight new, substantially built and elegantly finished houses on Madison-av., between 32d and 33d sts.; parties can take one or more, to suit their convenience. Inquire of DAVID FELT, in the basement of house No. 135 Madison-av., corner 32d-st., or HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building, Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CLEVELAND, PAINESVILLE AND ASHTABULA RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 22, 1861.

NOTICE.—THE FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS OF this Company, maturing on the 1st day of February, 1861, will be paid at the Ocean Bank, New-York, upon presentation. GEO. B. ELY, Treasurer.

KISSAM & JONES, COUNSELLORS AT Law, No. 59 William-st.
BENJAMIN T. KISSAM, GEORGE A. JONES.
Mr. GEORGE A. JONES devotes his special attention to the care of estates and to the management of all business of a fiduciary character. Ordinary commission 2½ per cent.

CHICAGO AND NORTHWESTERN RAILWAY CO., New-York, January, 1861.

THE COUPONS DUE FEB 1, 1861, FROM the Preferred Sinking Fund Bonds of this Company will be paid on and after that day, on presentation at the American Exchange Bank of this City.
JAMES B. YOUNG, Secretary.

IRVING BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 23, 1861.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS of this Bank and for three Inspectors of the next election, will be held at the Bank on MONDAY, Feb. 4. Poll open from 1 to 2 o'clock P. M.
DANIEL V. H. BARTHOLF, Cashier.

NEW YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD CO., NEW YORK, Jan. 28, 1861.

INTEREST COUPONS OF THE SECOND Mortgage Bonds, and Bonds of 1861, will be paid on and after February 1st, at the Treasurer's office.
W. H. EMERSON, Treasurer.

KEOKUK, FORT DES MOINES AND MINNESOTA RAILROAD COMPANY CONSTRUCTION BONDS.—The interest on these Bonds due Feb. 1, 1861, will be paid at the office of G. S. ROBBINS & SON, No. 54 William-st.

$80.000.—FIFTY THOUSAND DOLLARS New-York State Sixes of 1862; $20,000 United States Fives of 1865, and $10,000 Indiana State Fives, for sale by W. D. VOORHEES, No. 1 Hanover-st.

$30.000 TO LOAN ON BOND AND MORTGAGE for a term of years on improved real estate in this City. Apply to
A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., No. 7 Pine-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A BUSINESS MAN of much experience, who is familiar with the Banking and Stock Commission business. Having served some years in both branches, his experience and knowledge would fully qualify him to assume the duties of any responsible and respectable situation. Undoubted references given. Address HENRY, Box 146 *Times* Office.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED.

HOUSE WANTED—FROM MAY 1, BY A CAREful and prompt tenant. It must be situated between Washington and Madison squares, and Broadway and 6th av. Landlords may save brokerage by addressing privately J. G., JR., Box No. 141 *Times* Office.

WANTED IMMEDIATELY—A SMALL COTtage house, with yard or garden, between Houston and 23d sts., 9th and 2d avs. Rent low. Modern improvements—vicinity respectable. Address Dr. C. A. G., care of Hegeman & Co., under the St. Nicholas Hotel.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY OF ADULTS, a first-class house in an eligible location, where the rent will be taken in board. Satisfactory references will be given. Address CURTIS, for one week, Brooklyn Post-office.

WANTED—A HOUSE SUITABLE FOR A YOUNG Ladies' Seminary; must be accessible to New-York. Address J. R. S., Box No. 4,652 Post-office New-York.

WANTED, FOR CASH—A HOUSE ABOVE 20th-st., with from six to eight bed-rooms; not to cost more than $12,000. Address HOUSE WANTED, Box No. 189 *Times* Office.

WATCHES AND JEWELRY.

LADIES' GOLD HUNTING WATCHES,
Warranted, $22.
LADIES' GOLD OPEN-FACE WATCHES,
Warranted, $15.
W. EVERTSON SMITH, No. 15 Maiden-lane.

TO JEWELERS!!—ANY JEWELER WHO SOLD a gold chain bracelet to a Mr. Moore, some months ago, and had it returned, to be either lengthened or a new one made, will please communicate with BENEDICT BROTHERS, No. 5 Wall-st.

MEDICAL.

HAMMOND ON SPERMATORRHŒA.
ORIGINAL TREATMENT.
AN ORIGINAL WORK ON NERVOUS DEBILITY and certain other affections of peculiar importance to the sexes By C. D. HAMMOND, M. D., formerly Professor of Anatomy, etc., in the Syracuse Medical College, New-York. "Dr. Hammond's work is worth every one's owning."—From the New-York *Home Journal*.

The Treatment laid down in this Book is new, entirely original, and perfectly reliable in competent hands. Price $1, mailed. Sold by ROSS & TOUSEY, 121 Nassau-st.; OKIE, DAYTON & JONES, No. 29 Ann-st.; LAWRENCE, No. 1 Vesey-st.; GODFREY, No. 831 Broadway, N. Y.; TRENWITH, No 107 South 3d-st., Philadelphia.

CAPAUTINES.

A new and useful invention, recently brought out in France, and of the greatest importance and value to married people, or those about to marry. An account of the philosophy of the subject and two instruments will be forwarded upon the receipt of $1, with any medical or surgical advice the applicant may require. Address
Dr F. L. BECKWITH,
Station D Post-office, New-York.

DR. COX, AGENT FOR THE JAPAN SECRET OR FEMALE'S FRIEND, a most important charm to females for removing obstructions, &c. and producing monthly regularities without any inconvenience to the patient. This medicinal secret was prepared and administered by a very celebrated physician in Jeddo from a plant grown in Japan and not found elsewhere; and every patient in Dr. Cox's practice since his agency has produced its charms. Price of the Japan Secret, $3 a package, sent to any address.

CAUTION!—Married ladies are expressly requested not to use the remedy without consulting Dr. A. E. Cox personally or by letter. Ladies desiring to consult, a short interview is only required to learn his mode of treatment. Consultation free. Ladies will be received at his rooms without any interruption from other patients.
Dr. A. E. COX, No. 17 West Houston-st., N. Y.

DR. COBBETT, MEMBER OF THE N. Y. University, (Medical College,) and Royal College of Surgeons, London, has removed from No. 19 Duane-st. to his present very convenient suite of offices at No. 20 Centre-st., between Chambers and Reade sts., with a private entrance at No. 6 City Hall-place, where he can be consulted with the most honorable confidence on all diseases affecting the urinary organs; thirty years in his present specialty, (three of which have been at the Hospitals of this City,) enables him to guarantee a cure in every case undertaken, or make no charge. Strictures of the urethra, impotency, seminal weakness, &c., treated on the most scientific principles. N. B.—As a proof of Dr. C.'s qualifications, he would call special attention to his Diplomas, which can be seen in his office.

DR. WARD'S, UNPARALLELED INFALLIBLE, safe, transcendant, speedy and permanent cure of all forms of certain diseases, certified by grateful and admiring patients, numbers of whom had tried other doctors to no purpose. If you are under different treatment, and not yet improving, come immediately to Dr. WARD, of whom you will obtain an instant and sound cure, without sickening or interrupting business. Dr. WARD'S Remedies and Treatment, the most successful in the world, prepared from a lifetime spent in the great hospitals, and a more extensive practice than any other physician living. His Unfortunate's Friend, and other remedies, the unfailing reliance, Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway; open till 10 P. M.

IMPORTANT TO THE MARRIED AND THOSE ABOUT TO BE MARRIED.—Dr. A. M. MAURICEAU, Professor of Diseases of Women, has just published the 160th edition of his valuable book, entitled "THE MARRIED WOMAN'S PRIVATE MEDICAL COMPANION," strictly intended for those whose health or circumstances forbid a too rapid increase of family. Price, $1. Sold at his office, No. 129 Liberty st., New-York; or can be sent by mail, free of postage, to any part of the United States and Canada, by inclosing $1, and addressing Box No. 1,224 New-York City. For sale at No 1 Vesey-st., (Astor House,) and No. 18 Ann-st.

SOMETHING FOR EVERY LADY.—DR. WARD'S GREAT BENEFACTOR—The greatest periodical remedy ever discovered. Infallible for the immediate removal of obstructions, irregularities, and female diseases Price $1. Office No. 483 Broadway, where Dr. WARD can be consulted in confidence, day and evening.

TRUSSES FOR THE RADICAL CURE OF RUPTURE, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Abdominal Supporters &c. The Galvanic Electric Regenerator is warranted to be a certain cure for Spermatorrhea, Impotency, Seminal Losses, &c. Call upon or address. DRS GLOVER & THORNE, No. 4 Ann-st., under Barnum's Museum.

IMPORTANT TO FEMALES.—REMOVAL—Dr. THIERS' office is removed to No. 62 6th av., above 4th-st.

HUNDREDS OF THE UNFORTUNATE are disappointed of a cure by not calling on Dr. HUNTER at first. The Hunterian Dispensary, No. 3 Division-st., New-York City, established in 1834, for the Preservation of Human Life. PRIVATE CONSULTATION.—Dr Hunter has for thirty years confined his attention to diseases of a certain class, in which he has treated not less than fifty thousand cases, without an instance of failure. His great remedy, HUNTER'S RED DROP, cures certain diseases when regular treatment and all other remedies fail; cures without dieting or restriction in the habits of the patient; cures without the disgusting or sickening effects of all other remedies; cures, in new cases, in less than six hours. It roots out the poisonous taint the blood is sure to absorb, unless this remedy is used It is $1 a vial, and cannot be obtained genuine anywhere but at the old office, No. 3 Division-st. Book for nothing, that treats of the evil effects of early abuse and incidence; is embellished with elaborate colored engravings, portraying every feature and phase of disease, exposes the fallacy of the ordinary modes adopted for the cure of local as well as hereditary maladies, and gives the only safe and infallible remedy for expunging every trace of the virus from the system.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES

RENEWAL OF LIMITED PARTNERSHIP.—Notice is hereby given that the limited partnership heretofore formed and existing between the undersigned, under the name or firm of EDWARD LYNES, pursuant to the provisions of the statutes of the State of New-York commencing on the 31st day of December, 1857, and terminating on the 1st day of January, 1859, and which was renewed on the 31st day of December, 1858, for the period from the 1st of January, 1859, to the 1st of January, 1861, is hereby renewed and continued beyond the term originally fixed for its duration, as follows:

1. That the name or firm under which said renewed partnership is to be continued is, as heretofore, EDWARD LYNES.
2. That the general nature of the business intended to be transacted by said partnership during such continuance as heretofore, is the general Hardware business, in the City of New York.
3. The names of the partners interested in, and forming such partnership, and their respective places of residence, and the nature of their partnership are as follows, viz.: EDWARD LYNES, residing at No. 512 7th av., in the City of New-York is as heretofore, and will continue general partner. THOMAS MORRELL, residing at No. 51 East 21st-st., in said City, is as heretofore, and will continue special partner.
4. The said Thomas Morrell, as such special partner, hath heretofore contributed to the common stock as capital, the sum of $20,000 in cash, actually paid in, no part of which sum has been withdrawn, paid out, transferred or reduced, but the same is to remain in said partnership as a contribution by the said Thomas Morrell, special partner of capital to the common stock during the renewal or continuance of said limited partnership.
5. That the said renewed partnership is to commence on the first day of January, 1861, and is to terminate on the first day of January, 1863.

(Signed) EDWARD LYNES,
THOMAS MORRELL.
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860.

COPARTNERSHIP.—SAMUEL E. HISCOX, formerly of the firm of Browning & Hiscox, and SAMUEL F. SMITH and WM. A. COLE, formerly of the firm of H. G. Scudder & Co., have this day formed a copartnership under the firm of HISCOX, SMITH & COLE, for the purpose of conducting the wholesale grocery and commission business at No. 103 Warren-st.
SAMUEL E. HISCOX,
SAMUEL F. SMITH,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861. WM. A. COLE.

DISSOLUTION.—THE FIRM OF D. S. BARNES & CO. is this day dissolved, by the retiring of PLATT CONKLIN. D. S. BARNES will sign the name of the firm in liquidation.
D. S. BARNES,
NEW-YORK, Dec. 31, 1860. P. CONKLIN.

NOTICE.

Our business will be continued, as usual, at the old stand, Nos. 13 and 15 Park-row, under the style of D. S. BARNES.

DISSOLUTION.—THE COPARTNERSHIP heretofore existing under the name of LEADBEATER & CO., is this day dissolved by mutual consent F. C. LEADBEATER is alone authorized to collect and settle all accounts.
FRANKLIN C. LEADBEATER,
DANIEL L. WELLS.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1861.

COPARTNERSHIP.—OUR NEPHEW, JOHN F. MESSENGER, is a member of our firm from this date.
F. & H. MESSENGER.
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1861.

DIVIDENDS.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS AND CINCINNATI RAILROAD COMPANY,
CLEVELAND, Ohio, Jan. 15, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE AND A Half per cent. has been declared on the capital stock of this Company from the net earnings of the past six months ending Dec. 31, payable on the 1st of February next. Stockholders registered on the books of the Company in New-York will be paid at the office of the United States Trust Company, No. 48 Wall st. All others will be paid at the office of the Treasurer. Transfer Books will close on the 21st inst. to Feb. 1, inclusive. By order of the Board. T. P. HANDY, Treasurer.

LEATHER MANUFACTURERS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 29, 1861.

A SEMI-ANNUAL DIVIDEND OF FIVE Per Cent. on the Capital Stock has this day been declared, payable to the Stockholders on and after Friday, the 1st day of February next. The Transfer Books will be closed until that day. By order of the Board.
N. F. PALMER, Cashier.

CORN EXCHANGE BANK, NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1861.

15TH DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS have this day declared a DIVIDEND of THREE AND ONE HALF (3½) per Cent., payable on the 1st of February next.
The Transfer Books will close on the 24th inst., and reopen on the 2d prox. By order of the Board.
F. A. PLATT, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE HOME INSURANCE CO., NEW-YORK, Jan. 24, 1861.

THE DIRECTORS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Five per cent., payable on MONDAY, the 28th inst. The transfer books will be closed until that time.
J. MILTON SMITH, Secretary.

DIVIDEND.—MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' Fire Insurance Company, No. 48 Wall-st., (Bank of New-York Building.) The Board of Directors have this day declared a Semi-annual Dividend of Ten (10) Per Cent., payable on and after the 10th inst.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 2, 1861.

BANK OF THE REPUBLIC, NEW-YORK, Jan 29, 1861.

DIVIDEND.—A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. out of the earnings of the last six months is this day declared payable on MONDAY 11th February, proximo.
R. H. LOWRY, Cashier.

NOTICE.—THE ADRIATIC FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY has this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable on demand.
Jan. 31, 1861. F. W. LEWIS, Secretary.

WANTED—A GOOD, CHEAP, SECOND-HAND Billiard table. For further information, address E. M. DRAKE, Hazleton, Luzerne County, Penn.

SHIPPING.

THROUGH FREIGHT ARRANGEMENT.—For NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, CITY POINT and RICHMOND, connecting with Norfolk and Petersburgh and South Side Railroads for Lynchburgh, BRISTOL, MEMPHIS and intermediate stations. Freight received every day and through receipts furnished at Pier No. 13 North River.

Steamship JAMESTOWN, Capt SKINNER, leaves every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M.

Steamship YORKTOWN, Capt. PARRISH, every SATURDAY, at 3 P. M.

Freight to Norfolk 7 cents per foot; to City Point, 8 cents; and to Richmond, 9 cents.

Passage to Norfolk, (stateroom and meals included,) $8; to Petersburgh or Richmond, $10; children between the ages of 1 and 12, half price.
LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.

FROM NEW YORK TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$130
Second Cabin Passage	75

FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.

Chief Cabin Passage	$110
Second Cabin Passage	60

The ships from New York call at Cork Harbor.
The ships from Boston call at Halifax and Cork Harbor.

PERSIA, Capt. Judkins.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott.
AUSTRALASIAN,
Capt. E. M. Hockley.
AFRICA, Capt Shannon.
CANADA, Capt. Lang.
AMERICA, Capt. Moodie.
NIAGARA, Capt Anderson.
EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
SCOTIA, (now building.)

These vessels carry a clear white light at mast-head; green on starboard bow; red on port bow.

CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 9.
AUSTRALASIAN, Hockley, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 16.
AMERICA, Little, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Jan. 23.
ASIA, Lott, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Jan. 30.
NIAGARA, Moodie, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves New-York, Wednesday, Feb. 13.
CANADA, Anderson, leaves Boston, Wednesday, Feb. 20.

Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced Surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold, Silver, Bullion, Specie, Jewelry, Precious Stones, or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor, and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling green.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.

ON SATURDAY, FEB. 2.

THE UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMER
ARAGO,
D. LINES, Commander,

Will sail from Pier No. 37 NORTH RIVER, foot of Beach-st., on SATURDAY, Feb. 2 noon.

This steamer (unsurpassed for safety and comfort) has double-engines under deck inclosed by water-tight compartments, which, besides other results, tends, in the event of collision or stranding, to keep the pumps free to work, and secure the safety of vessel and passengers.

Price of passage in second cabin, $75 and $60.
For freight or passage, apply to
SAMUEL M. FOX,
GEO. MACKENZIE,
Agents, No. 7 Broadway.

The steamer FULTON will sail March 2.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK, H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander, carrying the United States Mail, will sail from Pier No. 30, North River, foot of Chambers-st., on
SATURDAY, Feb. 16, at 12 o'clock M.,
FOR
BREMEN, VIA SOUTHAMTON,
Taking passengers to
LONDON HAVRE SOUTHAMPTON, AND BREMEN,
At the following rates:
First Cabin, $100; Second Cabin, $60; Steerage, $35.
For freight or passage apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No. 82 Broadway.

THE NEW AND FIRST-CLASS STEAMSHIPS of the American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company will leave Pier No. 12, North River, on the following days, at 3 P. M.:
HUNTSVILLE, SATURDAY, Feb. 2.
MONTGOMERY, Capt. BERRY, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.
R. R. CUYLER, Capt. CROCKER, THURSDAY, Feb. 7.
The ships of this line are all new, and are not surpassed in elegance, comfort, safety and speed by any on the Ocean.
Tickets to New-Orleans, $39 75; Mobile, $35; Montgomery, $25; Memphis, $31 75; Nashville, $27 75: Knoxville, $25 50; Chattanooga, $25; Albany, $23; Columbus, $21; Atlanta, $21; Macon, $20; Savannah, $15. Apply to H. B. CROMWELL & CO.,
No. 86 West, and No. 335 Broadway.

JAMAICA AND NEW-YORK SCREW STEAM-PACKET LINE.—Carrying the mail, to sail for Kingston, Jamaica, on the 20th of each month. The mail steamship ZULU, Capt. EDWARD GOODWIN, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 20. Passage: First Cabin, $60; Second Cabin, $50; Third Class, $35. For freight or passage, apply to WALDEN & BOOTH, Agents, No. 57 Broad-st.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

A GRAND PUBLIC MEETING WILL BE held at Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4, at 7½ o'clock, in behalf of the FOURTH WARD READING AND COFFEE ROOM, ORVILLE GARDNER, Superintendent. A report will be read of the work done among the drunkards. Addresses will be delivered by the Chairman, Wm. E. Dodge, Esq.; Rev. T. L. Cuyler, Rev. E. H. Chapin, Wm. Curtis Noyes, and others. Ladies and gentlemen are invited to attend.

VETERANS OF THE WAR OF 1812.—A regular monthly meeting will be held at the Mercer House THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 1, at 7½ o'clock, on business of importance. Let every Veteran be present to make arrangements to celebrate Washington's Birthday. By order. ABRAHAM DALLY, Colonel.
I. M. PHYFE, Adjutant.

SOMETHING MORE VALUABLE
THAN SILVER OR GOLD,
BECAUSE
IT WILL RESTORE THE WEAK;
REINSTATE THE BLOOD IN ALL ITS
ORIGINAL PURITY AND VIGOR.
It is
PROF. O. J. WOOD'S
RESTORATIVE CORDIAL
AND
BLOOD RENOVATOR.

Is precisely what its name indicates, for while pleasant to the taste, it is revivifying, exhilarating and strengthening to the vital powers. It also revivifies, reinstates and renews the blood in all its original purity, and thus restores and renders the system invulnerable to attacks of disease. It is the only preparation ever offered to the world in a popular form so as to be within the reach of all.

So chemically and skillfully combined as to be the most powerful tonic, and yet so perfectly adapted *so as to act in perfect accordance with the laws of nature, and hence soothe the weakest stomach* and tone up the digestive organs, and allay all nervous and other irritation. It is also perfectly exhilarating in its effects, and yet it is never followed by lassitude or depression of spirits. It is composed entirely of vegetables, and those thoroughly combining powerful tonic and soothing properties, and consequently can never injure. As a sure preventive and cure of

CONSUMPTION BRONCHITIS, INDIGESTION, DYSPEPSIA, LOSS OF APPETITE, FAINTNESS, NERVOUS IRRITABILITY, NEURALGIA, PALPITATION OF THE HEART, MELANCHOLY, HYPOCHONDRIA, NIGHT SWEATS, LANGUOR, GIDDINESS, AND ALL THAT CLASS OF CASES SO FEARFULLY FATAL CALLED FEMALE WEAKNESSES AND IRREGULARITIES.
THERE IS NOTHING ITS EQUAL.

Also, Liver Derangements or Torpidity, and Liver Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, or any general derangement of the Urinary Organs.

It will not only cure the debility following CHILLS and FEVER, but prevent all attacks arising from miasmatic influences, and cure the diseases at once, if already attacked.

TRAVELERS should have a bottle with them, as it will infallibly prevent any deleterious consequences following upon change of climate and water.

As it prevents costiveness, strengthens the digestive organs, it should be in the hands of all persons of sedentary habits.

LADIES not accustomed to much out-door exercise should always use it.

MOTHERS should use it, for it is a perfect relief, taken a month or two before the final trial, she will pass the dreadful period with perfect ease and safety!

There is no mistake about it!!
THE CORDIAL IS ALL WE CLAIM FOR IT!!
MOTHERS TRY IT!!

And to you we appeal, to detect the illness or decline not only of your daughters before it be too late, but also your sons and husbands, for while the former from false delicacy, often go down to a premature grave, rather than let their condition be known in time, the latter are often so mixed up with the excitement of business, that if it were not for you, they, too, would travel in the same downward path until it is too late to arrest their fatal fall. But the mother is always viligant, and to you we confidently appeal; for we are sure your never-failing affection will unerringly point you to PROF. WOOD'S RESTORATIVE CORDIAL AND BLOOD RENOVATOR as the remedy which should be always on hand in time of need.

O. J. WOOD, proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, New-York, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo., and sold by all good druggists. Price one dollar per bottle.

Read what the Press say, after thoroughly testing the matter, and no one can have a doubt.

Prof. WOOD'S Restorative Cordial and Blood Renovator is a genuine medicine of real merit, pleasant to the taste, and invigorating to the system. While it purifies the blood and soothes the nervous irritation, it aids the organs of digestion to perform their functions, and resist the assault of disease. It is a chemical compound so skillfully combined that while it exhilarates it does not provoke the lassitude which usually follows excitement. A tonic, composed exclusively of vegetable matter, it is absolutely beneficial, and no ill effects can possibly accompany its use. It is an infallible and speedy remedy for Loss of Appetite, Faintness, Nervous Debility, Neuralgia, Palpitation of the Heart, Falling of the Womb, and other delicate diseases to which woman is subject. For Sickness of the Stomach, Bilious Attacks, Liver Complaints, Costiveness, Dyspepsia, Consumption, and a host of evils flesh is heir to, it is a certain cure.—*St. Louis Morning Herald*.

O. J. WOOD, Proprietor, No. 444 Broadway, and No. 114 Market-st., St. Louis, Mo.

At No. 444 Broadway, all the Family and Patent Medicines constantly on hand. Always fresh and genuine.

Sold also at retail by A. B. SANDS & CO., corner Fulton and William sts.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

HINKLEY.
MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 4.
Rossini's celebrated Opera.
THE BARBER OF SEVILLE,
MISS ISABELLA HINKLEY
in the Famous character of Rosina.
BRIGNOLI..........as..........Almaviva.
FERRI..........as..........Figaro.
SUSINI in his renowned character of....Doctor Bartolo.
COLETTI..........as..........Basilio.
Director and Conductor..........Signor MUZIO.
Verdi's celebrated new Opera,
UN BALLO IN MASCHERA,
which has been for many weeks in active rehearsal, will be produced in the most splendid style, for the first time in America, on MONDAY, Feb. 11.
Correc Opera Books at Sibell's, Wall-st.

BROOKLYN ACADEMY OF MUSIC—OPERA.

THIS (Friday,) EVENING, Fifth Opera Night.
Last night but one of the season.

CARD.—In consequence of the immense success which has attended the Opera in Brooklyn since its inauguration, the management has resolved to give three performances this week, the third of which will take place THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 1, when will be produced FLOTOW'S CHEF D'ŒUVRE,
MARTHA,
With entirely new and gorgeous costumes, manufactured expressly for the occasion, from the original sketch in Paris, and the following star cast:
MADAME PAULINE COLSON,
In her great original part of Lady Henrietta.
MISS ADELAIDE PHILLIPS..........as..........Nancy.
BRIGNOLI (original part)..........as..........Lyonel.
SUSINI..........as..........Plunket.
COLLETI..........as..........Sir Tritan.
Director and Conductor..........Sig. MUZIO
Seats can also be secured at Sibella's, Wall-st.
Next Opera Night, TUESDAY, Feb. 5.

WINTER GARDEN.

Lessee and Manager..........A. W. JACKSON.
The management has pleasure in announcing that THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 1, has been set apart for
THE BENEFIT
THE BENEFIT
OF
MR. EDWIN BOOTH,
Who will appear on this occasion for
THE FIRST TIME
in his great rôle of
SIR GILES OVERREACH,
In
A NEW WAY
TO PAY OLD DEBTS,
And also, by special desire in the character of
PETRUCHIO,
In Shakespeare's delightful comedy of
CATHERINE AND PETRUCHIO.

PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY OF NEW-YORK.

NINETEENTH SEASON, 1860-'61.
THIRD CONCERT AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.
SATURDAY EVENING Feb. 2, 1861.
On which occasion Mr. Louis Schrieber, Solo Cornet à Piston and the "German Liederkranz," of New York, have kindly volunteered their services.
ORCHESTRAL PIECES.
Schumann's Symphony No 3, Haydn's Symphony No. 2, and Wagner's Overture—Farmhaeuse.
Conductor—Mr. THEODORE EISFELD.
Tickets for sale at the music stores of Messrs. Scharfenberg & Luis, No 769 Broadway, and C. Breusing, No. 701 Broadway. All tickets sold at the door on the evening of the Concert will be $1 50 each. Doors open at 7; to commence at 8 o'clock P. M. By order,
L. SPIER, Secretary.

MR. RAREY'S CHARITY LECTURE.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.
Parquet, Balcony and Boxes, Reserved Seats..........One Dollar.
Family Circle and Amphitheatre..........Fifty Cents.
Tickets now on sale at the Box Office of the New-York Academy of Music. The public are cautioned against buying of speculators.
CARD TO THE LADIES.
In reply to numerous inquiries, I beg to say that the whole corps of Academy ushers has been engaged, and that special attention will be given to the comfort of ladies attending my Farewell Matinée.
JOHN S. RAREY.
METROPOLITAN HOTEL, Jan. 29, 1861.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.

JAMES M. NIXON..........Lessee and Manager
SIXTY-FIRST NIGHT
of the engagement of
Mr. EDWIN FORREST.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, will be repeated Bulwer's great play of
RICHELIEU.
OR, THE CONSPIRACY.
Cardinal Richelieu..........Mr. Edwin Forrest
Select seats for Mr. Forrest's nights may be secured in advance, by applying at the box-office between 9 and 4
TO-MORROW EVENING, a beautiful entertainment by the renowned
ZOUAVES.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.

TO-NIGHT, (FRIDAY,)
LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF
THE GREAT DRAMA,
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ!
TO-MORROW, (SATURDAY.)
LAST NIGHT
OF
THE LADY OF ST. TROPEZ.
Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 7½.

THE
GLEE AND MADRIGAL SOIREE
Which was given Jan. 22, at Dodworth's Saloon, will be repeated for the benefit of
MRS. R. S. JAMESON,
At the same place,
THIS (Friday) EVENING, Feb. 1, 1861,
To commence at 8 o'clock.
Tickets $1. For sale at WEBB & ALLEN'S music-store, No. 1 Clinton Hall, Astor place.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE.

FAREWELL BENEFIT AND LAST NIGHT BUT ONE
OF MR. F. S. CHANFRAU.
FRIDAY EVENING, Feb. 1, 1861.
The performances will commence with the comedy of
A PEEP BEHIND THE SCENES.
To be succeeded by VARIETY, NEW-YORK AS IT IS, and CLUBS ARE TRUMPS.

MR. RAREY'S CHARITY LECTURE.

NEW-YORK ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
On SATURDAY, at 2 o'clock.
Senator Seward's imported ARABIANS, CRUISER, the beautiful stallion NEW JERSEY, (by *G. M. Patchen*;) the LITTLE SHETLANDS the fighter and biter, FEAROCK, and other horses will appear.
Family Circle and Amphitheatre..........50 cents.

THEATRE FRANCAIS,

NO. 585 BROADWAY.
SAMEDI, 2 Fevrier, 1861.
A la demande générale, et pour la derniere foy de la saison,
LES CANOTIERS DE LA SEINE.
Piecé aquatique, à grand spectacle.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL,

NO. 663 BROADWAY.
BLONDIN, the Hero of Niagara,
SAM COWELL, the renowned Comic Singer,
J. H. OGDEN, the Irish Ambassador,
EVERY NIGHT. EVERY NIGHT.

HOOLEY & CAMPBELL'S MINSTRELS.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CROWDED HOUSES! CROWDED HOUSES!
EVERY EVENING! EVERY EVENING!
Doors open at 6¾; commence at 7¾. Tickets 25 cents

THE CROWN OF NEW-ENGLAND.—A MAGnificent view of the White Mountains, by George L. Brown, now on exhibition for a few days, before being sent to England, at the Crayon Art Gallery, No. 756 Broadway. Admittance 25 cts. GEO. W. NICHOLS.

RAILROADS.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—FOR ALBAny and Troy, connecting with trains North and West. Trains leave:

FROM CHAMBERS-STREET.	FROM THIRTY-FIRST-STREET.
Express, 7 and 11 A. M., and 3 and 5 P. M.	7:25, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 and 5:25 P. M.
Troy and Albany (with sleeping cars), 9:45 P. M.	10:55 P. M. (Sunday included)
Poughkeepsie train, 7:30 A. M., 12 M. and 4 P. M.	8 A. M., 12:30 and 4:25 P. M.,
Peekskill train 5:30 P. M.	5:55 P. M.
Sing Sing train, 3:30 and 4:30 P. M.	3:45 and 4:55 P. M.
Tarrytown train, 6:40 P. M.	7:10 P. M.

A. F. SMITH, Superintendent.

NEW-YORK, HARLEM AND ALBANY RAILROAD—For Albany and Troy, connecting with the New-York Central Railroad, for all points West, Northwest and Southwest; also with the Northern Railroad for Saratoga, Rutland, Burlington, Plattsburgh, Rouse's Point, Ogdensburgh and Montreal. Winter arrangement commencing MONDAY, Dec. 24, 1860. Trains will leave New-York as follows: For Albany—7 A. M. and 4:20 P.M., Express Train from Tryon-row, near City Hall; 7:20 A. M. and 4:45 P. M., Express Train from 26th-st.; 10 A. M. Express Mail Train, from Tryon-row; 10:25 A. M., Express Mail Train, from 26th-st. dépôt. For Croton Falls, 4 P. M., stopping at all stations above Yorkville, from 26th-st. dépôt. For White Plains, 8:15 A. M., 2.30 and 5 P. M., stopping at all stations, from 26th st. dépôt; 6:15 P. M., stopping at all stations, from White-st. dépôt. For Williams' Bridge, 11 A. M. and 8:30 P. M., stopping at all stations from 26th-st. dépôt; 11:45 P. M., (Wednesdays and Saturdays only,) from 26th-st. dépôt. Returning, will leave Albany 7 A. M. and 4:30 P. M.; East Albany 7:15 A. M. and 4:45 P.M., Express Train. Albany, 10:45 A. M.; East Albany, 11 A. M., Express Mail Train. Croton Falls, 7 A. M., stopping at all stations north of Tremont White Plains, 6:10, 7:35 and 10 A. M., and 4 40 P. M., stopping at all stations. Williams' Bridge 5:30 A. M. and 1 P. M., stopping at all stations; 10 P. M., (Wednesday and Saturday only,) stopping at all stations.
Tickets sold and Baggage checked for Way Stations at 26th-st. Station only.
JOHN BURCHILL, Asst. Supt.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—Dunkirk Express at 7 A. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, and Canandaigua and principal stations. Mail at 8:15 A. M., for Dunkirk and intermediate stations. This train remains over night at Elmira. Way, at 3:30 P. M., for Middletown, Newburgh and intermediate stations. Night Express, daily, at 5 P. M., for Dunkirk, Buffalo, Canandaigua and principal stations. The train of Saturday stops at all Mail-train Stations, and runs only to Elmira.
CHARLES MINOT, General Superintendent.

NORTHERN RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY—WINTER ARRANGEMENT.—Daily, (Sundays excepted,) leave New-York from foot of Cortlandt-st., Jersey City Ferry. For Sufferns, 9 A. M.; for Monsey, 9 A. M. and 3:50 P. M.; for Piermont, 9 A. M., 12 M., 3:50 and 5:30 P. M. Returning, leave Sufferns at 1:30 P. M.; Monsey, 7:10 A. M. and 1:55 P. M.; Piermont, 6:30, 7:45, 11:30 A. M., and 3:25 P. M. On Sunday nights a train leaves Sufferns at 9, and Piermont at 10:15 P. M. Returning, leaves New-York at 6 A. M. on Monday.

RARITAN AND DELAWARE BAY RAILROAD—For Long Branch, Shrewsbury, Red Bank, &c. On and after Sept. 10, cars will leave Long Branch daily, at 7½ A. M., connecting with steamboat TAMINEND, for New-York. Returning, the TAMINEND will leave foot of Robinson-st. at 2½ P. M., connecting with cars for the above places.

LONG ISLAND RAILROAD.—TRAINS LEAVE South Ferry, Brooklyn, for Greenport, at 10 A. M., North Islip, 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M., (Saturdays the 3:30 train runs to Yaphank;) Syosset, 10 A. M. and 3:20 P. M.; Hempstead, 10 A. M., 3:30 and 5 P. M.; Jamaica, 10 A. M., 3:30, 5 and 6:30 P. M.

NEW-JERSEY RAILROAD.—FOR PHILADELPHIA AND THE SOUTH AND WEST, FROM JERSEY CITY—Mail and Express Line.—Leaves New-York at 7, 9 and 11 A. M.; 4 and 5 P. M., fare $3; 12 M., fare $2 25. Through baggage checked in 7 A. M. and 6 P. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

FRIDAY, Feb 1, 1861.
TWO SPLENDID DRAMATIC PERFORMANCES,
LOVE AND ELOPEMENT, at 3 o'clock P. M.
LADY OF ST. TROPEZ, at 7½ EVENING.
The following wonderful Living Curiosities are all to be seen for the very low price of 25 cents:
OLD ADAMS' CALIFORNIA MENAGERIE,
THE LIVING MAMMOTH BEAR, SAMSON,
THE LIVING BLACK SEA LION,
THE TWO LIVING AZTEC CHILDREN,
THE LIVING ALBINO FAMILY,
THE LIVING WHAT IS IT?
THE LIVING CANARY BIRD SHOW,
THE LIVING LEARNED SEAL,
THIRTY LIVING MONSTER SNAKES,
THE LIVING HAPPY FAMILY,
MISS DAURON, DOUBLE-VOICED SINGER,
THE $150 SPECKLED BROOK TROUT,
THE LIVING AFRICAN SAVAGES, who close their exhibition TO-MORROW, (Saturday.) Admission to all, 25 cts.; Children under 10, 15 cents. Parquette, 15 cents extra; Children under ten, 10 cents extra.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE.

SIXTY-EIGHTH NIGHT.
NINETY-FIVE THOUSAND PEOPLE
Have seen the
GREAT LOCAL THREE-ACT BURLESQUE,
the
SEVEN SISTERS,
With its
GREAT BURLESQUE CAST,
and the
THE LAST GREAT SCENE,
the
BIRTH OF THE BUTTERFLY,
in the
BOWER OF FERNS.
SEATS SECURED, TEN DAYS IN ADVANCE WITHOUT EXTRA CHARGE.
Doors open at 6½; to commence at 7½ o'clock.
The performance terminates at 10 o'clock.

PHRENOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS,

Setting forth all the strong and weak points of character and disposition, what to encourage and what to restrain,
WILL AID YOUNG MEN
just starting in life, who are full of zeal, strength and courage, with but little experience or knowledge of the world,
IN GOVERNING THEIR PASSIONS,
and bringing their moral and intellectual powers into the ascendant, thereby properly qualifying them for
SELECTING PROPER PURSUITS,
in which their abilities can be used to the best advantage, and their defects most effectually overcome, thus securing the best results of their efforts,
AND GAINING HONOR AND HAPPINESS.
These examinations are given verbally, with all the candor and faithfulness of confidential communications,
AND FULL WRITTEN DESCRIPTIONS
are made, when desired, accompanied by a book or chart with illustrations of the organs, large and small, with full instructions how to cultivate and direct every faculty,
By FOWLER & WELLS,
No. 308 Broadway, New York.

MR. RAREY'S FAREWELL AND CHARITY LECTURE.

Family Circle and Amphitheatre..........50 cents

BALLS.

LIGHT GUARD BALL.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, Feb 14, 1861.
Tickets $2, admitting gentleman and ladies, to be had at principal music stores and hotels.

MUSICAL.

BANJO TAUGHT,

BY THE
CHAMPION BANJOIST,
GEORGE C. DOBSON.
Mr. DOBSON will guarantee to make the pupil a proficient player in twelve lessons. Terms for the course, $5 in advance. Mr. Dobson can be seen every Monday and Thursday afternoons, between the hours of 2 and 5 o'clock, when all of the necessary arrangements can be made. All persons sending their address to Box No. 208 *Times* Office, will be punctually attended to.
G. C. DOBSON,
No. 150 Varick st.,
New-York.

STEINWAY & SONS' GOLD MEDAL

PATENT OVERSTRUNG GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS
Are now considered the best Pianos manufactured, and are warranted for five years.
Warerooms, Nos. 82 and 84 Walker-st., near Broadway.

A GREATLY IMPROVED PIANO-FORTE.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS,
Manufacturers of a NEW SCALE; OVERSTRUNG BRASS, PATENT INSULATED, FULL IRON FRAME GRAND and SQUARE PIANO-FORTE, 421 Broome-st.

PIANOS, MELODEONS, ALEXANDRE ORGANS, and all kinds of musical instruments, sheet music, music books, and all kinds of musical merchandise, at the lowest possible prices. Second-hand pianos at great bargains, from $25 to $150. One 7-octave second-hand, front round corners, fancy legs, fretwork desks, and overstrung, for $175. Pianos and Melodeons to rent, and rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for the same.
HORACE WATERS, Agent,
No. 333 Broadway, New-York.

PIANO-FORTES AT PANIC PRICES.—I will sell first-class new and second-hand pianos, fully warranted, lower than any house in the City. Pianos to let, and rent applied if purchased, at
CHAS. J. BETTS', No. 4 Leroy-place, Bleecker-st.

MEZZO-SOPRANO SINGER.—WANTED, BY an American lady, with a fine Mezzo-Soprano voice, an engagement in an Episcopal choir, in New-York or Brooklyn. Address SOPRANO, Box No. 101 *Times* Office, New-York.

DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S DANCING ACADEMIES,

No. 806 BROADWAY, New-York.
No. 137 MONTAGUE-PLACE, Brooklyn.
WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in New-York.
MONDAYS and THURSDAYS, TUESDAYS and FRIDAYS in Brooklyn.
Circulars may be had at either Academy.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—AMBROSE SNOW and JOSEPH S. BURGESS against THE PROVINCIAL INSURANCE COMPANY, DANIEL BURNS, HORACE J. MOODY and JACOB R. TELFAIR.—Summons for relief.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the City Hall, New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint. Dated New-York, Dec. 20, 1860.
BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys, No. 74 Wall-st., New-York.
The above named complaint was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, Jan. 17, 1861. BENEDICT, BURR & BENEDICT.
ja18-law6wF*

TO THE CREDITORS OF GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, Broome County, New-York. Pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court, made at a Special Term thereof, on the 16th day of January, 1861, in an action wherein WILLIAM TOWNSEND and others are plaintiffs and NELSON SMITH and JONAH J. MILLARD, Administrators, &c., and others are defendants: Notice is hereby given that all the creditors of GEORGE W. SMITH, deceased, late of Glen Aubrey, in the County of Broome, are to come in and prove their debts, and claim their respective proportion of the assets of the said estate, before me, at my office, No. 106 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of February next, or in default thereof they will be excluded the benefits of the said decree. SAMUEL JONES, Referee.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 19, 1851.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CATHARINE DEAN, late of the City of New-York, (widow of Benjamin T. Dean,) deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 74 Wall-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 17th day of March, 1861, next. Dated, New-York, the 5th day of September, 1860. FRANCIS T. GARRETTSON,
Executor of said Catharine Dean, deceased.
s1-law6mF*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN D. SIMES, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his office, No. 17 South William-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 20th day of July next. Dated, New-York, the 17th day of January, 1861.
ja18-law6mF* THOMAS SCOTT, Executor.

FARMS.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A VALUABLE Farm, of 144 acres, within twenty miles of the City, four miles from Glen Cove, and one mile from the steamboat landing at Roslyn, Long Island. The locality is perfectly healthy, free from annoyances of any kind; and, being easily accessible at all seasons, is well calculated for a business man. The land is in good fence, undulating, in a fine state of cultivation, and suitable for any kind of crops. The survey for the projected Branch Railroad runs through it. The buildings consist of a large two-story house, 50 by 30 feet; two barns, 44 by 30 feet and 40 by 24 feet; and numerous others, such as cow and sheep houses, wagon houses, granary, cribs, &c. Excellent advantages in respect to roads, water, &c. As a farm it has no superior on the Island, and having an extended front on the turnpike, it can be advantageously divided. Apply to H. W. Eastman, No. 298 Broadway; James C. Godfrey, of William E. Bird & Co.'s, No. 218 Front-st.; or to THADDEUS FERTH, on the premises.

FOR SALE—A FARM CONTAINING 55 ACRES of beautifully located land, situated on the Hyde Park Road, about one mile from the City of Poughkeepsie; said farm is susceptible of being divided into two or more places, commanding views of the Hudson; would be exchanged for a modern built first-class City house, desirably located. For terms and particulars, apply to JOHN W. CORLIES, No. 32 Dey-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—The Farm of James Mandeville, deceased, containing sixty acres, in a high state of cultivation, lying in New Jersey, about 25 miles from this City. For full particulars inquire of JNO. S. BERRY, No. 321 West 24th-st.

FARMS, COTTAGES AND COUNTRY SEATS in the best locations in Orange, Rockland and Westchester Counties, and in New-Jersey, for sale and exchange. S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

WM. A. READ & CO.,
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in
BUTTER AND CHEESE,
STANDS NOS. 61 AND 63 CATHARINE MARKET,
Opposite the Ferry, New-York.
GROCERS AND SHIPPING
Supplied at the lowest market prices.

EDWARDS' WASHINGTON HAMS.—I would inform my customers the above brand of hams are now ready. Each ham is branded G. W. Edwards.
Nos. 227 and 229 Chrystie st.

THE NATIONAL TROUBLES.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

other States. New-York was ready to meet and consider any plan to settle the question peacefully, although States were going out and would receive nothing, and were willing to sacrifice everything.

Mr. MASON said that he was speaking for Virginia. She would never remain in the Confederacy unless guarantees be effectually made for the preservation of her rights. He said that she was not willing to submit the question to the mass of American people, but the Constitution recognizes the people as people of the States.

Mr. DOUGLAS, of Illinois, (Dem.) said he did not understand what the Senator from Virginia meant by sending idle communications to the people of his State. He had sent nothing except in reply to citizens of his State. He had sent such replies, and told them that he thought the safety of the Union depended on the action of Virginia and the Border States. It was clear that he and the Senator from Virginia differed. He desired peace and the maintenance of the Union, but he had failed to see anything in the action of the Senator from Virginia to encourage that idea. He was pained when the Senator from Pennsylvania (CAMERON) made large advances to conciliation, and seemed to be repelled by the Senator from Virginia. The Senator from Virginia said that he wanted no concession, and was applauded by the Senator from New-Hampshire, (HALE,) and those who were uncompromising on that side. He was pained also this morning when the Senator from New York was met in such spirit. He (MASON) seemed to be in concert between the extremists of both sides, as the other day Senators on this side refused to vote when the proposition of the Senator from New Hampshire (CLARK) passed, and then telegraphed to the South that there was no hope, as the Republicans voted down the Crittenden resolutions.

Mr. JOHNSON, of Arkansas, (Dem.) said there was no concert of action, the Senators refused to vote because they wanted to see the action of the Republicans, and it was evident there was no hope.

Mr. DOUGLAS said, never cease to hope. There was hope, and he thought he saw indications of it to-day. Why not adopt the amendment that Congress have no power to legislate on the subject of domestic servitude anywhere, except to perform duties in regard to fugitives and prohibit the Slave-trade—with that we might have peace.

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Rep.,) expressed his surprise at what the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) had said in regard to the approbation he showed at what the Senator from Virginia said. The Virginia Senator said that the people of Virginia were satisfied with the Constitution, and asked no concessions. This showed the people were satisfied with the Constitution. He could not tell what was the great complaint, but he did not believe in tinkering with the Constitution, and did not think Congress could make a better instrument than the one that was drawn by our fathers. He was willing to take the Constitution as it was, and not think resolution of avail but for the Constitutional Union which followed. The best hopes of mankind are freighted in the ship of Union, and none but madmen will give up and try a new experiment He had been told that New-England was to be sloughed off any way. If the country could get along without New-England, he would say "God bless them." He paid an eloquent tribute to the enterprise and industry of New-England. They might go to the Cotton fields of the South, and they would see that but for New-England, that Cotton which they now called King would be a beggar. It was also said that the Northwest was going off. Well, 'Good bye;' but give us back our jewels. Give us back the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) with his "great principle," for he belongs to us. If Ohio goes, give us back her "thundering orator," (WADE,) or he belongs to us. Not till men have lost all recollection will the West leave New-England. He said the Union would still remain if this Cesarian operation was performed. In answer to the remarks that the North hated the South he referred to the pestilence at Norfolk in 1855, when Northern people flocked to the assistance of the people there, and the North would do it again if they were called upon. He expressed his gratification that Virginia had initiated the calling of a Convention of the States. Himself and colleague had asked the Governor of New-Hampshire to send Commissioners here to meet with those of the other States. He (HALE) would be willing to do anything reasonable to save the country, but if the Southern States insist upon it let them go, and when they come back we will kill the fatted calf and rejoice over them as a son who wandered and is alive again.

Mr. WIGFALL, of Texas, (Dem.,) then proceeded to speak. He spoke of his love for the Constitution and the Union, if the Constitution could be administered as it was framed. He said the Senator from Illinois (DOUGLAS) now comes up with his great specific. If it had not been for that Senator's doctrines the country would now be safe, and a Democratic President elected. He declared that the South would never submit to coercion, and would never come back or be satisfied with anything like the Crittenden resolution. He made charges of ill-treatment and abuse against the Southern people by the North. The seceding States claim the right to secede, and will not consider any other question till the Government forces and all menaces are withdrawn. The Southern people will not live under a Government that seeks to degrade them, nor have anything to do with a party that degrades wives and mothers to a par with BRIGHAM YOUNG's women. If the Senator from Illinois wants to save the Union let him abandon his doctrines and admit that slaves are property. Let the Government, if it wants to save the Union, withdraw its troops and make no more menaces.

Mr. DOUGLAS said he had but a few words to say in reply. He defended the doctrine of "popular sovereignty" as the only doctrine that could save and bring peace to the country. He said that he was willing to meet others half way, and he hoped there was patriotism enough in the country to put down both extremes. He desired to appeal to the people everywhere to rise in their might and put down the disunion party. Both extremes must be made to give up, as he feared there were Disunionists in both sections of the country. He would say before high Heaven there were Disunionists on this side of the Chamber and on that, and as many from the North, as from the South, in both branches of Congress. He had confidence in the patriotism of the people, even in the New-England and Cotton States, and hoped yet that the Union would be preserved, and he would say he had reasons on which to predicate this hope. [Applause.]

Mr. WIGFALL asked the Senator to state his reasons.

Mr. DOUGLAS said that he saw evidences every day of a disposition to treat the question with frankness and in a conciliatory spirit, and if they were not repelled he believed he would see more of them. If the Senator from Texas will wait it would make him a great help. [Applause.]

Mr. WIGFALL said it was mere balderdash to state that any proposition would be passed here to satisfy any white man who had straight hair south of Mason and Dixon's line. He objected to all such fudge. He then proceeded to argue against non-intervention.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Thursday, Jan. 31.

Mr. MOOREHEAD, of Pennsylvania, (Rep.,) introduced a bill to prevent and punish counterfeiting and the use of private stamps, labels, trade-marks, etc., of mechanics and tradesmen. Persons found guilty of doing so are to be imprisoned for not more than twelve months, and to pay a fine of not more than $3,000. Its consideration was objected to.

Messrs. RIGGS and STRATTON severally presented memorials extensively signed by citizens of New-Jersey urging an adjustment of the national difficulties.

Mr. CLARK, of Missouri, presented a petition from citizens of that State praying for the adoption of the Crittenden Compromise. Laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

Mr. HINDMAN, of Arkansas, (Dem.,) offered a resolution, which was adopted, instructing the Judiciary Committee to inquire whether MARTIN F. CONWAY, claiming to represent the State of Kansas, has been legally and constitutionally elected Representative to Congress from that State, and that said Committee report by bill or otherwise.

It was agreed to have a night session for debate only.

The House went into Committee of the Whole on the Senate's amendments to the deficiency appropriation bill.

The Committee on Ways and Means recommended non-concurrence in the Senate's amendment appropriating $300,000 to ratify the provisional contract with AMBROSE W. THOMPSON to secure the United States certain valuable privileges in the Province of Chiriqui.

Mr. MORSE, of Maine, (Rep.,) offered a proviso that the contract be not approved until the United States be secured in the supply of coal, etc., proposed by it, and protected from failure, and that the United States shall acquire no right of sovereignty in New-Granada or Costa Rica, nor transport troops and munitions of war over the territory unless voluntarily assented to by the Government of those countries.

Mr. PHELPS, of Missouri, (Dem.,) made a speech against the appropriation.

Before concluding action on the subject the Committee rose for the purpose of enabling Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, to make a speech on the report of the Committee of Thirty-three.

Mr. ADAMS, of Massachusetts, (Rep.)—Mr. Speaker, in this hour of inexpressible import to the fate of unborn millions, I would that I could clear from my eyes the film of all human passions, to see the truth and the right in their naked, living reality, and with their aid to rise to the grandeur of the opportunity to do good to my fellow-men. There have been occasions when the fitting words, uttered in the true place, have helped to right the scale when wavering towards the ruin of a nation. At no time have they been more necessary than [now—at no place more requisite than here. The most magnificent example of self-government known to history is in imminent danger of suffering an abrupt mutilation, by reason of the precipitate violence of a few desperate men. I purpose to discuss briefly, and I trust with proper calmness, the cause and the effect of this proceeding, as well as the duty that it entails upon us. On the 6th of November, the people of the United States were called for the nineteenth time to give their votes to the two highest officers known to the Constitution. Nothing marked the proceeding with any unusual features. No reluctance had been manifested in any quarter to fulfill the duty, the proof of which is that no more full expression of opinion was ever made. No complaint of unfairness or fraud was heard. No contested question sprang up. With the single exception of the State of Virginia, not a doubt was entertained of the true reflection of the popular sense in designating the Electors, whose province it is to complete the process. Not a soul has been bold enough to deny the fact that, from the origin of the Government not a single election which had been disputed at all, was ever more fairly conducted or more unequivocally determined. The sublime spectacle viewed thus far by foreign nations with a degree of amazement proportioned to the ever expanding nature of the operation of so many millions of people, spread over so many thousands of miles of a continent stretched from sea to sea, peacefully, in a single day, selecting their chief rulers for the next four years, was once more presented, to all outward appearance, as successfully executed as in any preceding and more contracted stage of the Republic. Yet no sooner was the result positively ascertained, than the people of one of the States, even while engaged in performing the common duty as faithfully as all the rest, and without the intervention of a single disturbing cause, suddenly broke out into violent remonstrance, and dashed into immediate efforts to annul all their obligations to the Constitution. Such a step had never before been taken in any quarter. The same spirit directly manifested itself in the region round about, and it has continued ever since to spread until it has more or less affected the loyalty of ten or twelve of the States. At the precise period of this occurrence no new provocation had been given, unless it were to be found in the single fact that the successful candidates were persons for whom those States had not voted. A similar instance had never occurred. There have been several cases of popular resistance to Federal laws. South Carolina had herself furnished a memorable one. But here was an example of resistance to a constitutional election of men. The former may be conducted without necessarily shaking the very foundations of the social system, but the latter at once denies the validity of the only process by which the organic law can be executed at all. To refuse to acknowledge the constituted authorities of a nation, when successfully carried out, is revolution, and it is called rebellion when it fails under every code of laws known over the globe. It is an appeal to physical force, which depends for its justification before God and man only upon the clear establishment of proof of intolerable tyranny and oppression. It is sometimes the last resource of patriots who feel themselves impelled to overthrow a despotism, but oftener the contrivance of desperate adventurers who seek for their own private ends to establish one. Had the present outbreak seemed to me the consequence of mature deliberation and deep-settled convictions among the people, I should at once have despaired of the Republic. But, apart from the merely outward indications of haste and of passion that attended it, I had other reasons for believing differently. During the previous Summer, the representative candidate of the most extreme party in the Slaveholding States had labored more than once to declare himself a friend of the Union. Whilst, on the other hand, the distrust in him inspired by the character of his principal advocates had had the effect of alienating from him numbers, even in his own State, who preferred the security offered to them by the friends of another candidate, brought forward exclusively as the upholder of "the Union, of the Constitution, and the enforcement of the laws." The Slaveholding States were thus divided between these two influences, neither of them venturing before the people to whisper the theory of disunion. A very large majority of the aggregated voters sustained the most thoroughly pledged candidate, while Tennessee and Kentucky gave him their electoral votes; and even the Old Dominion, never known before to waver in the course marked out by her acknowledged and ancient leaders, was seen to transfer her votes to the more loyal side. All these events were not the natural forerunners of premeditated disaffection to the Constitutional Government. They can only be accounted for by presuming a fund of honest attachment to it at bottom, and the inference which I draw is that the feelings of a majority of well disposed persons have been suddenly carried away by sympathy with their warmer and more violent friends in South Carolina, so that they have not stopped calmly to weigh the probable consequences of their own precipitation. If I were to need more evidence to prove to me the absence of deliberate intent outside of South Carolina, to set aside an election regularly made, I think I could find it in the earnestness with which other causes have been set up in justification of resistance. It has been alleged that various grievances have been suffered, much oppression has been endured, and certain outrages have been committed upon the people of the slaveholding States, which render their longer stay in the Union impossible, unless confidence can be inspired that some remedies may be applied to stop the evils for the future. They aver that their rights are no longer secure in remaining with us, and that the alternative left is to withdraw themselves before acquiescence shall have prepared them for ultimate subjugation. They come to us and demand that these complaints shall be listened to, and these apprehensions allayed, before they can consent to further abide under the authority of a common head. And here some of my friends on the right reply, with equal warmth and not less reason, that they are unconscious of having done wrong in electing a President according to the Constitution—that they are not aware of any real grievances that demand redress, and that they feel disinclined to enter upon any experiment to quiet apprehensions which are, in their opinion, either artificial or imaginary. What they appeal to is the Constitution as it is, and if obedience to its requisitions be not voluntarily rendered in any quarter, the only proper remedy is coercion. I should, perhaps, be disposed to concur in this view were this a case of deliberate and wilful conspiracy to subvert the Government. I am not sure that I would not apply the doctrine to the people of South Carolina, who have long been known to be generally disaffected. They neither demand nor expect any remedies or even consideration of their grievances. They declare themselves only to be executing a treasonable project they have been meditating for twenty years. They have, therefore, put themselves without the pale of negotiation. There is not even a minority of the citizens who remonstrate. The case is otherwise with the other States. There is evident hesitation and reluctance in adopting the irrevocable policy of disunion. There is a lingering desire to receive assurances that this step is not absolutely needed. Now I, for one, am not ready yet to take the responsibility of absolutely closing the door to reconciliation. I cannot permit myself to forget the warnings that have descended to us from many of the wisest and best statesmen and patriots of all time against this rigid and haughty mode of treating great popular discontents. I cannot overlook the fact, that in the days of our fathers the imperious spirit of CHATHAM did not feel itself as sacrificing any of his proud dignity by proposing to listen to their grievances, and even to concede to every reasonable demand, long after they had placed themselves in armed resistance to all the power of Great Britain. Had GEORGE III. listened to his words of wisdom, he might have saved the brightest jewel of his crown. He took the opposite course. He denied the existence of grievances, he rejected the olive branch, he insisted upon coercion. And what was the result? History records its verdict in favor of CHATHAM, and against his king. And who is there in the mother country at this day who does not regret the blunder, if he does not condemn the motive of the monarch? When the great-grandson of that same king, on his late visit to this capital, so handsomely made his pilgrimage to the arch rebel of that time, do you imagine that his countrymen and future subjects would have applauded the act if they still believed that the stiff-backed old king had been right in shutting the door of reconciliation? For my part, Mr. Speaker, I am more inclined to accord with that philosophical statesman, EDMUND BURKE, who, during the same struggle, was not afraid to bring forward his plan of conciliation with America, and in the elaborate speech which he made in its defence he uses the following language, not entirely inappropriate to these times:

"Now, in such unfortunate quarrels among the component parts of a great political union of communities, I can scarcely conceive anything more completely imprudent than for the head of the empire to insist that if any privilege is pleaded against his will or his acts that his whole authority is denied, instantly to proclaim rebellion, to beat to arms, and to put the offending Provinces under the ban. Will not this, Sir, very soon teach the Provinces to make no distinctions on their part? Will it not teach that a Government against which a claim of liberty is tantamount to high treason, is a Government in which submission is equivalent to slavery?"

Mr. Speaker, it is not my custom to lean much upon authority. As a general thing it appears to me to pass for more than it is worth. But there are persons who are always more or less influenced by the source from which anything comes, and who are better disposed to believe in the testimony of a witness two centuries old than if the same reasoning were issued from the lips of the best of living contemporaries. To such I will commend a passage drawn from the most profound of British statesmen and philosophers, FRANCIS BACON:

"Concerning the materials of seditions, it is a thing well to be considered, for the surest way to prevent seditions, if the times do bear it, is to take away the matter of them; for if there be fuel prepared, it is hard to tell whence the spark shall come that shall set it fire. As for discontentments, they are in the politic body like to humors in the natural which are apt to gather a preternatural heat and to inflame; and let no Prince measure the danger of them by this—whether they be just or unjust, for that were to imagine people to be too reasonable who do often spurn at their own good; nor yet by this, whether the griefs whereupon they rise be great or small, for they are the most dangerous discontentments where the fear is greater than the feeling. '*Dolendi modus, timendi non item.*' Besides, in great oppressions the same things that provoke the patience do withal mate the courage: but in fears it is not so. Neither let any Prince or State be secure concerning discontentments because they have been often, or have been long, and yet no peril hath ensued, for as it is true that every vapor or fume doth not turn into a storm, so is it nevertheless true that storms, though they blow over divers times, yet may fall at last; and as the Spanish proverb noteth well, 'the cord breaketh at last by the weakest pull.'"

Such deep sagacity as this convinces me, if I ever doubted, that the way to peace in times of disorder is not always found by refusing to listen to complaints. I differ, then, with some of my rigid friends on this point. I prefer to consider grievances, were it but to be sure that they have no just foundation—much more if they prove to merit attention for their reasonableness. My notion of the duty of a public is to watch the growth of offences, and not to neglect, still less to despise them. I have, therefore, faithfully labored, in my humble way, to comprehend the nature of the discontents actually prevailing and to judge of the extent to which they justify the resort to so violent a mode of relief as the overthrow of a Government. After a full hearing of all that has been said in Committee and elsewhere, I easily embrace the topics of complaint under three heads, to wit:

First—The passage of laws in some of the Free States operating to discourage the recovery of fugitive slaves.

Second—The denial of equal rights in the Territories.

Third—The apprehension of such an increase of political power in the Free States as to tempt to an invasion, under new forms of the Constitution, of the rights of the Slave States to manage their domestic affairs.

After a full and calm examination of the grounds furnished to sustain these complaints, I am ready to declare that if these are all that endanger the continuance of the present common bond of association between the States in my opinion similar sacrifice to mere abstractions was ever before made among reasoning men. Let me proceed briefly to analyze them one by one. And first of the Personal Liberty laws. Their origin is well known to have been in the enactment of the last Fugitive Slave law. Their true purpose is to protect innocent freemen from being dragged under its stringent provisions, without trial and without offence into irredeemable bondage. If, in attempting to secure this object, some of them should have overstepped the line so far as to appear to obstruct the reclamation of fugitive slaves, surely a little may be pardoned to the spirit of liberty, justly wounded by the harsh and revolting features of the law. So far from being constructed with any view to effect its object, that measure has always seemed to me to have the appearance of being made purposely offensive in order to insure its non-execution, so that complaint against the Free States might grow out of it. Mr. Speaker, if there be one error into which people of the United States most often fall, it is that of legislating over much. In our eagerness to remedy all sorts of difficulties we are apt to forget that, under every form of government, the habits, manners, modes of belief, and forms of education, establish social barriers against which the best constructed statutes are directed in vain. Sometimes this happens because they want vigor, sometimes because they have too much. A collision with a popular prejudice, however ill-founded, will annul the most beneficent law. DEAN SWIFT once roused the passions of the Irish people to such a degree as to banish from circulation a new copper currency, against which time has shown that there was not a single solid objection. Thus it happens that the codes of all countries abound in obsolete laws. Such were the sumptuary laws of antiquity, the often-repeated attempts to regulate the price of labor and commodities, the stern severity of the penalties for trifling offences, the constant efforts to fix the rate of interest for the use of money, the well-meant endeavors to prohibit the sale of spirituous liquor. Such was, in fact, the Fugitive Slave law of 1850. And, for different reasons, such are likewise the Personal Liberty laws. In a very large section of the Free States the former is inoperative, and always will be; and the reason is that its harshness against innocent men runs counter to the sympathies of the people. It is no matter how many laws you make the more cruel they are the less will you be likely to find them efficient. This is a law of human feeling, which every man made with a heart can readily comprehend. It is this which makes Personal Liberty laws of no use also. The fugitive is never recovered because people who think it cruel to return him send him forward, and not because he has any imagined protection in the statute-book. If, then, you hope to counteract this tendency, the right way to do it is not to increase but to soften the severity of the law. Neither will it avail much to claim the repeal of Personal Liberty laws, which have never been of practical use to anybody, bond or free. This would only leave you just where you were. The difficulty is in the nature of the reclamation. If you are proposing to dissolve the Union because that difficulty cannot be removed, the natural question will spring up whether the right of reclamation, in some shape or other, specifically guaranteed to you in the organic act of Government, is not worth keeping at all. Of course you will let it go if you succeed in separation. If you do, in my humble opinion, you will never get anything like security again. Your mistake seems to me to have been the desire to use it too fiercely. The measure now proposed by the Committee is based on a principle of justice, the recognition of which is calculated to soften the repugnance to the law in the Free States, and to a corresponding extent to facilitate the recovery of fugitives. But I frankly confess, Mr. Speaker, my unwillingness to participate in the responsibility for this kind of legislation. I am willing to leave the question of modification or otherwise to the representatives of the Border States, who are most interested in it as a practical regulation. With us in Massachusetts, I am free to say that I think both the Fugitive Slave law of 1850, and the Personal Liberty law consequent upon it, are obsolete on the statute books. If we are quarreling about either or both, we make a ground of dispute out of a mere abstraction. I ask the slaveholders, if you are going to dissolve the Union about it, on the one side, how are you likely to improve your chances of recovery by that on the other? I ask my own friends, if you are willing to stake the Union upon adherence to your counter legislation? are you not risking substance for an abstraction, sacrificing a beneficent system to uphold a statute which has never prevented the recovery of a single slave, nor secured the liberty of a single freeman? And now I come to the second, which has been called the most serious cause of dispute of all, but which seems to me more of an abstraction than either—I mean the complaint of exclusion from the Territories. And first, as to the matter of fact. Who excludes the slaveholders with their slaves? Have they not obtained an opinion from the Supreme Court which will in effect override any and every report of Congress against them? They can, if they choose, now go wherever they like on the public domain. There is no authority in Congress itself to prevent their going, even if it had the power. Why do they not use that right? The reason is plain—it is not for their interests to go so far North. They will not leave the rich bottom lands still open for the profitable cultivation of the cotton plant in the South to go to a comparatively arid region further off. The slaveholder follows his own interest in applying his labor in that way that will yield the best result. If he were compelled by law to remove to any part of the territory from which he now complains that he is excluded, he would be apt to regard the decree as a greater outrage than any he now enumerates. The law of political economy regulates this matter much better than any specific statute. It guides its species of labor to the most suitable place, and that place is not the territory of the United States. I understand the validity of this reasoning to be so far conceded that the aggrieved parties are willing to surrender all of it that lies north of the old Compromise line to a perpetual prohibition of Slavery therefrom. This limits their complaint of exclusion to the remaining region south of that line. If we exclude the Indian Reservations, which are covered by solemn treaties, this leaves nothing but the tract of land which goes under the names of New-Mexico and Arizona. It is from this tract that they complain of exclusion. It is for this tract that they demand a constitutional guarantee of protection to Slavery, and in case of refusal they are ready to dissolve the Union. Now, I would ask, how stands the fact? This Territory has been organized more than ten years. It has been freely opened to slaveholders with their slaves during all that period. Slavery has enjoyed all the protection that a Government favorable to it in all its branches has been able to extend over it. The Territorial organization has nursed the bantling by every artificial process, even to the concoction of a terrible slave code, which has but one obstacle to its exercise, and that is the absence of all desire to execute it, as well as the want of slaves to whom to apply it. So it has been stretched over upon white people. What more could have been done for protection if your constitutional amendment had been in operation? What more could have been done if it were adopted now? New-Mexico is under the shield of the Supreme Court Congress cannot prohibit Slavery there in the face of that tribunal. New Mexico has now twenty-two slaves on a surface of over two hundred thousand square miles of her extent and of these only twelve are domiciled; the remainder are but transient residents New-Mexico shows, then, at this moment all that ten years of protection of Slavery has made her. She has a slave code and twelve slaves; and yet you want more protection, and you threaten a dissolution of the Union if you do not get it—forgetting, I apprehend, that if you execute your threat, instead of getting more you may lose all that you have already obtained. If New-Mexico has gained only one slave a year during all the time you have had to put them there, it is scarcely likely that the number will increase after your protecting care shall have been totally withdrawn. I think it needs no further argument to show that the question, whether this shall or shall not be slave territory, is like that alluded to by the Roman poet, "*de lana caprina;*" or, in other words, of getting wool out of a goat. I say, then, in answer to the demand of a constitutional guarantee of protection to Slavery in New-Mexico, that you are asking for what in substance you enjoy already, and what is good for nothing to you if you get it. You will not go with your slaves to North Mexico, for the excellent reason that you are doing better with them nearer home. Yet still, as this is all the Territory left, about which there is any contention between us, the Committee come forward with an intermediate proposal to settle it once for all by making it a State. This puts an end to further strife about prohibition or protection The people of the Territory have already the right granted to them on the statute book of determining the question for themselves. You have on your side possession, which they say makes nine points of the law; we have on ours the aridity of the surface unfavorable to all forms of agricultural labor, and therefore unpropitious to Slavery. Let us abide by that result now which is sure to come sooner or later. I for one am free to say, I do not fear it. And here let me quote a remark made to me personally on this subject by one of the gentlemen on the opposite side of the Committee. He objected to this proposition because he said it put us both in false positions. I should be censured at home for voting to admit a Slave State, while he should meet with similar treatment for consenting to admit another Free State. Now it seemed to me, on the contrary, that the very even nature of this chance was exactly that which would justify both of us in our respective action. Yet, I confess I should be very unwilling to enter into the proposition unless we can all agree to regard it as putting to rest forever a troublesome cause of dissension. I have no desire to vote for it if it be not acceptable to the other side. But even if they should reject it, I think the offer ought at least to extinguish every future complaint about the exclusion of slaveholders from the Territories, and every pretence that the refusal to grant protection is good cause for their present violent course. The dissolution of the Union would scarcely tend to make more slaves in the Territories of the United States. I very much doubt whether it will enlarge the number anywhere. Be that as it may, if it be thought better to let New Mexico remain in its present condition, even though it be a Slaveholding Territory beyond all present power of change by Congress, I am content. On all other accounts, excepting as a settlement of strifes, I should regard this as the most advisable course But in either event I see no objection to expurging from its statute book, under the authority expressly reserved to Congress of that portion of it, so well described by my friend from Ohio. I cannot imagine that any calm, right minded man, of either party, could object to it. In permitting its continuance, for a moment, we only condemn ourselves. But now comes a further claim in this connection. We are called, not only to guarantee Slavery within our Territories, but we must provide for it in those of our neighbors before we get them. When in committee, I recollect that two distinguished gentlemen declined to consult with us any more from the moment we refused to enter into this matter. I believe that this fact was entered by them upon the Journals. I confess it appeared to be somewhat singular that these attempts at conciliation should cease just at this point, and that we should be driven to a final separation of the States because we did not like to declare in the Constitution that we meditated at any and all times an encroachment upon foreign States, and that to that end we were making a preliminary rule of arrangements about their institutions without the smallest regard to the disposition or convenience of those who may be citizens at the time. In my simplicity I had imagined it was a fundamental principle of all negotiations to let the people of other countries speak for themselves in regard to their own affairs. I had supposed they might have a word to say about so material a question as the introduction of Slavery. All these considerations appear to have been overlooked, and we are told that the Union must be dissolved if we refuse to put in the Constitution a pledge that we will protect Slavery in the States of Sonora, or Coahuila, or Chihuahua, or New Leon—when we get them. In order to comprehend how this proceeding will look to strangers, let me suppose that the British Parliament were to entertain the question what sort of organic law they should enact respecting the labor to be employed in the gold region of America, south of the forty-ninth parallel, hereafter to be acquired. Should not we regard it as pretty comical? sort of presumption. But if we should be further informed that Scotland had become fixed in its determination to break up the Union, because Great Britain declined to consider this subject, what would then be our amazement? Yet I see little difference between his picture and that which we present ourselves when we fall to quarreling about the way we shall dispose of our neighbors' property at a time when there is no particular prospect of our getting it at all. Have not we got difficult problems enough to solve within our present enormous geographical limits to save us the necessity of puzzling our brains with others that are without? I can scarce suppress a smile at the idea of "territory hereafter to be acquired," even amidst all the painful realities of the immediate struggle. Is it not, I ask you, Mr. Speaker, an abstraction more extraordinary than all the rest? The third and last of the causes of grievance is perhaps the most singular of all. It attaches itself to no act of commission or of omission whatever, but is a mere apprehension of what may be done hereafter. It is said that the party which has now succeeded in the popular election has increased in numbers with great rapidity, and that it shows itself so animated by a hostility to Slavery as to render all reliance upon its present professions of moderation utterly illusory. The case, then, stands thus—we are to dissolve the Union, not about a reality, but from a fear. What, can this be so? The chivalrous State of South Carolina frightened! The brave Ancient Dominion stricken with panic! The vigorous State of Georgia in dismay! And all for what? Not on account of the Chicago Platform, the only authorized exposition of the policy of the successful party. No, that is not complained of as dangerous. The terror comes from the alarming language of particular individuals. Mr. Such-a-one had said so and so in a speech; another gentleman, an editor, had written so and so in his newspaper; Mr. Senator SEWARD had spoken somewhere of an "irrepressible conflict," and of invasion designed at some time or other upon Slavery; so by way of proving him a false prophet and themselves wise remonstrants, I suppose the aggrieved parties propose no longer to attempt to repress the "conflict," but rather to invite invasion in good earnest by beginning it themselves. So Mr. LINCOLN, our President elect, is charged with having said to Illinois, some time ago, "that a crisis would be reached and passed." And he had been so bold as to quote the words of an authority before whose name all Christian nations bow: "A house divided against itself cannot stand." Whereupon the complainants proceed to disprove the propositions by immediately bringing on a crisis, and instead of waiting for the house to fall, by sitting vigorously to work to pull it down about our ears. And all this from fear lest these predictions should be verified hereafter It has been further alleged as a grievance, that by the admission of new free States, the time may come when their number will exceed three-quarters of the whole; then they will leave it in their power to adopt amendments of the Constitution at pleasure; then there is reason to fear that they will invade the domestic institutions of the States. Of course the Republicans will at once initiate a plan of emancipation, and it is in full view of this impending danger that the slaveholding States prefer to avoid it by dissolving the Union. It is difficult at all times to reason about imaginary. I think it is Mr. JEFFERSON who remarked, that "much of the ills of every man is troubled with the apprehension of things that never come to pass." But surely we have no rational cause to anticipate the admission of twenty-seven more States within any moderate calculation of time. Yet it will require no less to furnish the necessary proportion, outside of the Slave States, to incorporate amendments into the Constitution. It is, moreover, somewhat surprising to find that even the suggestion of the possibility of the proposal of such amendment in any case should have been made in such a quarter. Surely there are some things which for its own security if for no other reason, it may fairly be presumed that not one of the States would ever originate, and one of the most essential would be any idea of a direct interference with the eternal economy of a sister State. I confess, Mr. Speaker, that I should be very jealous as a citizen of Massachusetts, of any attempt on the part of Virginia, for example, to propose an amendment of the Constitution designed to rescind or abolish the Bill of Rights prefixed to our own form of Government. Yet I cannot see why such a proposition would be more unjustifiable than any counter-position to abolish Slavery. In mastering the primary elements of our forms of Government, the first and fundamental idea is the reservation to the people of the respective States of every power of regulating their own affairs not specifically surrendered in the Constitution. The security of the State Governments depends upon the fidelity with which this principle is observed Even the intimation of any such interference as I have mentioned by way of example, could not be made in earnest without at once shaking the entire foundation of the whole confederated Union. No man shall exceed me in jealousy or affection for the State rights of Massachusetts, so far as I remember, nothing of this kind was ever thought of heretofore, and I see no reason to apprehend that what has not happened thus far will be more likely to happen hereafter. But if the time ever comes when it does occur, I shall believe the dissolution of the system to be much more certain than I do at this moment. For these reasons I cannot imagine that there is the smallest foundation for uneasiness about the intention of any considerable number of men in the Free States to interfere, in any manner whatever, with Slavery in the States, much less by the hopeless mode of amending the Constitution. To me it looks like panic—pure panic. How, then, is it to be treated? Is it to be neglected or ridiculed? Not at all. If a child in the nursery be frightened by the idea of a spectre, common humanity would prompt an effort by kindness to assuage the alarm; but in cases where the same feeling pervades the bosoms of multitudes of men, this imaginary evil grows up at once into a gigantic reality, and must be dealt with as such. It is at all times difficult to legislate against a possibility. The Committee have reported a proposition intended to meet this case. It is a form of amendment of the Constitution, which in substance takes away no rights whatever which the Free States ever should attempt to use, whilst it vests exclusively in the Slave States the right to use them or not as they shall think proper, the whole treatment of the subject to which they relate being conceded to be a matter of common interest to them exclusively within their jurisdiction, and subject to their control. A time may arrive, in the course of years when they will themselves desire some act of interference in a friendly and beneficent spirit. If so, they have the power reserved to them of initiating the very form in which it would be most welcome. If not, they have a security, so long as this Government shall endure, that no sister State shall dictate any change against their will. I have now considered all the alleged grievances which have thus far been brought to our attention—first, the Personal Liberty laws, which never freed a slave; second, exclusion from a Territory which slaveholders will never desire to occupy; third, apprehensions of an event which will never take place. For the sake of these three causes of complaint, all of them utterly without practical result, the Slaveholding States, unquestionably the weakest section of this great Confederacy, are voluntarily and precipitately surrendering the realities of solid power woven into the very texture of a Government that now keeps nineteen millions of freemen willing to tolerate, and in one sense to shelter, institutions which, but for that, would meet with no more sympathy among them than they now do in the remainder of the civilized world. For my own part, I must declare that, even suppose these alleged grievances to be more real than I represent them, I think the measures of the Committee dispose of them effectually and forever. They contribute directly all that can be legitimately done by Congress, and they recommend it to the Legislatures of the States to accomplish the remainder. Why, then, is it that harmony is not restored? The answer is, that you are not satisfied with this settlement, however complete. You must have some guarantees in the Constitution; you must make the protection and extension of Slavery in the Territories now existing, "and hereafter to be acquired" a cardinal doctrine of our great charter. Without that you are determined to dissolve the Union. How stands the case, then? We offer to settle the question finally in all of the present Territory that you claim, by giving you every chance of establishing Slavery that you have any right to require of us You decline to take the offer, because you fear it will do you no good. Slavery will not go there. But if that be true, what is the use of asking for the protection anyhow, much less in the Constitution? Why require protection where you have nothing to protect? All you appear to desire it for is New-Mexico. Nothing else is left. Yet you will not accept New-Mexico at once, because ten years of experience has proved to you that protection has been of no use thus far. But if so, how can you expect that it will be of much more use hereafter, and to make it worth dissolving the Union about? But if we pass to the other condition, is it any more reasonable? Are we going to fight because we cannot agree upon the mode of disposing of our neighbors' lands? Are we to break up the Union of these States, cemented by so many years of common suffering, and resplendent with so many years of common glory, because it is insisted that we should incorporate into what we regard as the charter of our freedom a proclamation to the civilized world that we intend to grasp the territory of other nations, wherever we can do it, for the purpose of putting into it certain institutions which some of us disapprove, and that, too, whether the people inhabiting that territory themselves approve of it or not? I am almost inclined to believe that they who first did it must have done so for the sake of presenting a condition which they knew beforehand must be rejected, or which, if accepted, must humiliate us in the dust forever. In point of fact, this proposal covers no question of immediate moment which may not be settled by another and less obnoxious one. Why is it, then, persevered in, and the other rejected? The answer is obvious—you want the Union dissolved. You want to make it impossible for honorable men to become reconciled. If it be indeed so, then on you, and you alone, shall rest the responsibility of what may follow. If the Union be broken up, the reason why it happened shall remain on record forever. It was because you rejected one form of settling a question, which might be offered and accepted with honor, in order to insist upon another, which you knew we could not accept without disgrace. I answer for myself only, when I say that if the alternative of the salvation of the Union be only that the people of the United States shall, before the Christian nations of the earth, plant in broad letters upon the print of their charter of Republican Government the dogma of Slave propagandism over the remainder of the countries of the world, I will not consent to brand myself with what I deem such disgrace, let the consequences be what they may. But it is said that this answer closes the door of reconciliation, and the Slaveholding States will secede. And what then? This brings me to the last point which I desire to touch to-day—the proper course for the Government to pursue in the face of these difficulties. Some of the friends with whom I act have not hesitated to express themselves in favor of coercion, and they have drawn very gloomy pictures of the fatal consequences to the prosperity and security of the whole Union that must ensue. For my own sake, I am glad that I do not partake so largely in those fears. I see no obstacle to the regular continuance of the Government in not less than twenty States, and perhaps more, the inhabitants of which have not in a moment been deprived of that peculiar practical wisdom in the management of their affairs, which is the secret of their past success. Several new States will before long be ready to take their places with us, and make good in part the loss of the old ones. The mission of furnishing a great example of free government to the nations of the earth will still be in our hands, impaired, I admit, but not destroyed; and I doubt not our power to accomplish it yet in spite of the temporary drawback. Even the problem of coercion will go on to solve itself without our aid; for if the sentiment of disunion become so far universal and permanent in the dissatisfied States as to show no prospect of good from resistance, and there be no acts of aggression attempted on their part, I will not say that I may not favor the idea of some arrangement of a peaceful character, though I do not now see the authority under which it can be originated. The new Confederacy can scarcely be other than a secondary power. It can never be a maritime State. It will begin with the necessity of keeping eight millions of its population to watch four millions, and with the duty of guarding against the egress of the latter, several thousand miles of an exposed border, beyond which there will be no right of reclamation of the result of a similar experiment. I cannot, in my own mind, have a moment's doubt. At the last session I ventured to place on record in this House a prediction by which I must abide. Let the effect of the future on my sagacity be what it may, I have not yet seen any reason to doubt its accuracy. I now repeat it. The experiment will ignominiously fail. But there are exceptions to the adoption of this peaceful policy which it will not be wise to overlook. If there be violent and wanton attacks upon the persons or the property of the citizens of the United States, or of their Government, I see not how demands for immediate redress can be avoided. If any interruptions should be attempted of the regular channels of trade in the great water-courses or in the ocean, they cannot long be permitted, and if any considerable minorities of citizens should be persecuted or proscribed on account of their attachment to the Union and should call for protection I cannot deny the obligation of the Government to afford it.

The House again went into Committee on the Deficiency bill, and the discussion of the Chiriqui amendment was resumed.

Mr. SICKLES, of New-York, (Dem.,) advocated it on the ground of great national, commercial and economical advantages, as it secured a new and practical route to the Pacific of immense importance, considering the exorbitant charges and monopoly of the Panama Railroad Company.

The House took a recess till 7 o'clock.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, of Illinois, (Rep.,) said: We have fallen on evil times. There was danger of a dismemberment of the Confederacy. This none could deny. The time was when the true patriot would sacrifice himself for his country. Patriotism was now made of different stuff Instead of immolating himself, he has but to shift his principles with every change of political wind. Martyrs used to be burnt at the stake—now all they have to do to acquire the crown of martyrdom is to burn their principles. We see forts and other property seized in the South, which so much dreads coercion. But he did not know anybody proposing to coerce a State. He did not know whether the Government could coerce a State. He had seen members of Congress swear by everything good to support the Constitution, and then deliberately set to work plotting treason. If he had such men before a jury of Illinois, with an indictment for perjury, he would send every mother's son of them to the penitentiary for that crime. And yet these gentlemen talked of patriotism and chivalry. Might he be delivered from such patriotism! He denied that the Republican Party propose to interfere with Slavery in the States and the District of Columbia. In reply to a question of Mr. SIMMS, he said it was the purpose of the Republican Party to maintain Freedom in the Territories where the statute of Slavery is not established. He meant by voting to suspend the rules in order to admit Mr. BLAKE's resolution last session, just what WASHINGTON meant when he said his vote should not be wanting to abolish Slavery everywhere; and he hoped the time would arrive for ridding the District of Columbia of the stain and curse of Slavery. When a bill for that purpose was introduced he would vote for it He would step to the verge of constitutional power to rid the country of Slavery. The remedy proposed by the seceding States for their complaints will but aggravate and heighten rather than lessen them. They are rushing on suicide. He was opposed to the recommendation of the Committee of Thirty-three. He would not give a single inch of vantage ground to Slavery it does not now possess. Should New-Mexico be admitted as a Slave State, she might a year after retire from the Union. It was time we had a settlement; but he wanted no cheating round the board. The Lord knew we had trouble enough out of the old Missouri line; let us have no more. Was it the duty of the Republicans to disgrace and humiliate themselves by making concessions and compromises of principles to men with arms in their hands against the Government—men who have insulted our flag—taken forcible possession of our property, and are coercing the Government instead of the Government coercing them? Was it becoming to do this in order that a President constitutionally elected might be peacefully inaugurated? Elected by twelve thousand majority, he would not surrender one jot or title of the principles on which he was elected.

Mr. AVERY, of Tennessee, (Dem.) rose for the purpose of setting his State right and to reply to the extraordinary and unnatural speech of his colleague, (Mr. ETHERIDGE) which was eulogized by the *Tribune*, *Cincinnati Gazette* and other organs of that party, which stand opposed to the South. He would not say his colleague had received a contingent fee of high place in the councils of those whom he defended, but he would say, in his judgment, the man born and nurtured on Southern soil, who, in a crisis like this, champions the cause of the enemies of the South, is forgetful of the interest of the Southern people. His colleague maintained that the charges against the Republicans are in the main false, and that the Southern people have run wild with excitement owing to misrepresentations of the Republican Party. He (Mr. AVERY) proceeded to show that the South have suffered wrong and legislation which must be righted, and in this connection referred to the resolutions of the Tennessee Legislature to show that she, too, will resort to disunion unless constitutional guarantees for Slavery shall be given to all the Southern States. The people of Tennessee will be satisfied with nothing less than the Crittenden proposition In conclusion, he said, it was the duty of Tennessee to unite her destiny with the seceded States.

Mr. NIBLACK, of Indiana, (Dem.) believed something could yet be done which would sooner or later bring back the seceding States. Everything consistent with honor should be resorted to with a view of restoring harmony and peace Meantime, however, he was for a vigorous enforcement of the laws

The number of members present during the evening averaged about a dozen.

The spectators were few, and the proceedings remarkably dull.

Mr. EDGERTON, of Ohio, (Dem.) argued that the present troubles arose from the fell spirit of Slavery. The South have controlled the Government, and made every department of it sectional. She had been oppressed with patronage. If guarantees are to be given, he demanded they should be given in the name of freedom. He would not compromise. He had no faith that the Union could stand any longer than it ministered to Slavery. He would not compromise, because Slavery was an outrage against God and an insult to humanity.

Mr. HAMILTON, of Texas, (Dem.,) obtained the floor, when the House adjourned.

CITY AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

THE OPHTHALMIC HOSPITAL—DESIGNS OF ARCHITECTS—THE RECEPTION OF THE PRESIDENT ELECT—REPORT OF THE CENTRAL PARK COMMISSIONERS.

The New-York Ophthalmic Hospital sent an application to the Board of Aldermen, last evening, for a donation of $1,000, to aid it in meeting the expenses of the year. Since its incorporation in 1852, 8,662 persons have received the gratuitous benefits of this Institution. The petition was signed by Drs. Mark Stevenson and John P. Garrish, the attending surgeons; Wm. W. Stephenson, Secretary, and other officers. It was referred.

So was a petition from the Commissioners of Charities and Corrections, asking for the establishment of a telegraph from Seventy-ninth-street to their office in Bond street.

Wm. Field & Son, Architects, rendered a bill for $4,839 76, for extra designs for work on Tompkins Market.

Alderman DAYTON offered the following:

Whereas, It is reported that the President elect of the United States will, in a few days, leave his home for the City of Washington, to assume the duties of the exalted position to which he has been called by the voice of the people, in conformity with the provisions of the Constitution of the United States,

Resolved, If the Board of Councilmen concur, that in order to testify our devotion to the Union, loyalty to the Constitution, and respect for the laws made in pursuance thereof, a Joint Committee of the Common Council be appointed, to consist of the President and three members of each Board, to invite the President elect to visit our City, and accept the cordial welcome of its citizens, on his way to the National Capital.

Alderman FARLEY hoped the gentleman would withdraw it before it was read.

Alderman BOOLE thought it would be necessary that there should be some money expended in extending the hospitality of the City to Mr LINCOLN, and, therefore, hoped the resolution would be laid over, that the amount to be expended might be considered. [Subdued laughter.]

Alderman DAYTON said he believed no expenditure was necessary, and that the President-elect would more highly appreciate the resolution if there were no expenditure. The Alderman made a loud speech on the subject.

Alderman BOOLE said there was no reason why the Alderman should "go off half cocked." He intended no slur—as the Alderman had seemed to intimate that he did.

Alderman DAYTON had made no such intimation, but as the Alderman made the suggestion he accepted it, and held that he did intend a slur. He had noticed that members of the Board snickered——

The President called the Alderman to order.

Alderman DAYTON spoke further in support of his resolution, and when he had concluded—

Alderman BOOLE said the gentleman persisted in claiming that he meant to cast a slur. If he said so again he would state what was false, and he (Alderman BOOLE) would hold him responsible for it. [Suppressed applause.]

Alderman FROMENT would not vote for the resolution if it was designed to indorse the principles of the party to which the President elect belonged, but if it was simply a compliment to his high office he was for it.

Alderman DAYTON declared that it was nothing more or less.

The resolution was lost, few members voting at all. A call for the ayes and noes came too late.

Alderman BOOLE declared that the resolution was lost on account of Alderman DAYTON's ill-advised method of urging it.

A resolution, offered by Alderman BAGLEY, directing the appointment of a Special Committee to gather full information with regard to the construction of the gate-houses for the new receiving reservoir, was adopted.

The resolution providing for the celebration of Washington's Birthday was called up

Alderman DAYTON moved, as an amendment, that all arrangements made by the Committee involving the expenditure of money be reported to the Board before the expenditure is made.

The resolution was laid over.

Alderman TUOMEY offered a resolution appropriating $350 for a casemate gun to be used by Company D, Ninth Regiment, for artillery practice.

It was twice lost, for want of a constitutional vote, reconsidered and laid on the table.

The fourth annual report of the Commissioners of the Central Park was presented and ordered to be printed. It sets forth that during the past year 3,579 laborers have been employed at the Park,—on an average, 208 a day; that the total cost of the land has been $3,744,798 79; that the total expenditures upon it thus far have been $2,703,166 06—making a grand total of $6,447,908 85. The money is raised by the issue of bonds on City securities, of which none are redeemable in forty years. The expenses of the past year were $14,000. The report declares that the charges of the Central Park Extension Commissioners are exorbitant, and should not be paid.

The Board adjourned to Monday.

BOARD OF CHARITIES AND CORRECTIONS.

NUMBERS IN THE INSTITUTION—WORTHY AND UNWORTHY APPLICANTS FOR OUT-DOOR RELIEF—APPLICATION FOR $100,000—THE ANNUAL REPORT.

The regular meeting of the Board of Charities and Corrections was held yesterday, the President, SIMEON DRAPER, in the Chair.

The Committee of the Whole report that from the 18th to the 31st January, 368 persons, male and female, have been transferred from the City Prison to the Workhouse as vagrants and disorderly persons; of whom a large number had been committed from one to 100 times. One hundred and two of the whole number for the first time; 182 were males and 185 females. From the 31st of July until 31st of December, 1860 5,366 transfers of persons have been made from the Prisons, who had been previously committed 33,750 times, or an average of six and three-tenth times for each. Remaining in the institutions, 9,030 There has been a large diminution of these commitments since the new system of requiring labor of the vagrants during the term of their incarceration. Applications for out-door relief have been 11 255 the interrogatories being properly answered, while 1,560 have applied, but have not made satisfactory answers, and have not obtained the relief sought for. In some cases the indoorers for application do not appear to have given proper attention to the facts, some applicants, on inquiry, being found to be owners of real estate, have money in the Savings Banks, or other means of support. The increased number of inmates of the Alms-house is accounted for in part by out-door relief being refused to unworthy, idle and dissolute persons. The Board having received official notice that the examination into a number of inmates at Ward's Island, who are chargeable to the Commissioners of Emigration, had been suspended by the withdrawal, by the latter Board, of the Clerk who has been engaged in that duty, Mr. DRAPER has asked an explanation of the proceeding. Commissioners reply through their Secretary that the services of the Clerk were required at Castle Garden, and promises that he shall resume operations in some two weeks The Board ask of the Common Council the appointment of the Warden of Bellevue Hospital and of the Almshouse; also of the Superintendents of Workhouse as Commissioners of Deeds, with a view to enable the Department the better to take depositions, and make inquiries into cases where doubt exists as to the claim of parties for support; also, for the connection of their office in Bond-street with Bellevue Hospital and Blackwell's and Randall's Island by telegraph. A fire occurred in the hoop-skirt factory in the Workhouse on the evening of the 29th. There was but little damage done.

The resignation of Mrs. JANE LEY, for 29 years the Matron at Randall's Island and the farms. She has permission to remain, and is relieved from duty, in consideration of her long and valuable services. Her grand daughter, Mrs. EDITH L. COX, was appointed one of the Matrons.

A requisition was made on the Comptroller for $100,000, when he is able to make the disbursement. The annual report has been transmitted to the Legislature and Board of Supervisors of the County.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE CASE OF MRS. BEARCHELL.—Coroner SCHIRMER yesterday closed the investigation of the circumstances attending the death of Mrs. MARGARET BEARCHELL, who was believed to have been the victim of violence at the hands of her husband It was shown by several witnesses that deceased habitually indulged her taste for liquor, and on several occasions within a few days had received serious injuries in consequence of falling in the street while intoxicated. The testimony failed to corroborate the anonymous note received by the Police to the effect that the bruises on the body of deceased had been inflicted by her husband, and he was released from custody. Dr. GEORGE BOUTON, who made the *post-mortem* examination of the body, testified that in his opinion death had been caused by compression of the brain, resulting from a clot of blood having formed upon it in consequence of a blow upon the head, and the case having been given to the jury, a verdict was rendered of "Death by violence received in some manner to the jury unknown."

THE PRINCE OF WALES AND MR. DE CORDOVA.—We are compressed to extreme brevity, 'the soul of wit,' in treating of the last effort of that witty soul who had almost been the death of the large audience which assembled in Irving Hall last evening, to listen to his lecture on "The Prince of Wales' Visit." To do him justice in narrow limits is impossible, and a full report would give but a faint idea of his amusing idiosyncracies. Mr. DE CORDOVA is an original. There is as much in his manner as in his matter, and in the matter of manner and the manner of his matter he is native and to the manner born; a humorist, like a poet, *nascitur non fit* Cachinnation, last evening as procrastination is commonly said to be, was the thief of time; one took no note of it in listening to Mr. DE CORDOVA, nor is it wonderful that when a couple of hours, winged with his wonderful witticisms, had flown, our rapt reporter found that he had taken no note of him.

BODY FOUND.—The body of a man, supposed to be that of Capt. JOSEPH NELSON, was found yesterday in the Staten Island ferry slip, and the Coroner notified to hold an inquest. Capt. NELSON, formerly of the North River steamboats, has been missing since the 24th of January. He was lately doing business at No. 22 Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, and was last seen at No. 110 Pearl street, New York. The body found yesterday has not been seen yet by his relatives, and consequently the identification is not positive. An inquest will be held in the case to-day.

THE INDIANA BANK FRAUD.—JOSEPH F. SWEET, who was arrested some weeks since on a charge of having been implicated in the Boone County Bank frauds, and discharged because of informality in the warrant of arrest, was again apprehended yesterday afternoon, by Detective MCCORD, on the same complaint. In the interval, the Grand Jury of Boone County have indicted him for forgery, and a requisition for his return to Indiana having been received from the Governor of that State, he will be sent there for trial.

SENATOR SEWARD'S ARABIANS AT MR. RAREY'S CHARITY LECTURE.—At 2 o'clock P. M., on Saturday, Mr. RAREY will deliver a lecture for the benefit of the poor. By way of enhancing the interest of the occasion, Senator SEWARD has loaned his imported Arabian horses for the exhibition. Besides these, Mr. RAREY has secured the use of C. W. BATHGATE & Co's celebrated stallion *New-Jersey*, and the old biting and kicking *Peacock*, of the Hudson River Railroad, and a number of other horses. We understand that the reserved seats are already nearly all sold.

Jersey City.

THE WIFE POISONING CASE.—The trial of ANSON for poisoning his wife, was continued yesterday, and the testimony of Chauncey B. Jaquins, Joseph Hopkins, Wm. Bramer, Nicholas Goedert, Jefferson Lamberson, Mrs Mary Ann Weir, Miss Charlotte Bierndt, Dr. John E Quitor, Prof. Doremus, and Prof. Budd, was elicited. The main evidence has already been given to the public on the Coroner's inquest.